FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

31 OCTOBER 1985

Lebanon

A Soviet Embassy statement broadcast by Beirut radio expressed gratitude to all those who helped secure the release of the three kidnapped Soviet diplomats, who were freed and returned to the Embassy 30 October. As for the kidnappers, the radio cited an Islamic Liberation Organization statement viewing the diplomats' release as evidence of the kidnappers' "good intentions" toward the Soviet Union. The release also shows their intention to resume the "jihad" against the United States and Israel so that the "others" can correct their political line and respect their commitments to Tripoli, the statement maintained. Voice of Lebanon radio cited an AFP report that Progressive Socialist Party officials conducted the negotiations which secured the Soviets' release.

Israel

Israel and the CSSR will exchange diplomatic representatives soon following recent "secret contacts," *HADASHOT* reported. Hungary is also prepared to open a "representation" in Israel simultaneous with an Israeli representative's arrival in Budapest, according to Jerusalem radio. Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, in an interview with Jerusalem television, confirmed "some positive signs" from East Europe, stating that one Warsaw Pact member wants to "strengthen ties" with Israel while another shows signs of wanting "progress beyond what was discussed" at the United Nations with the country's foreign minister. Shamir also denied "rumors" that the Soviet Union is changing its policy on Jewish emigration, and Israeli officials cited by Jerusalem radio likewise stressed that there are no indications that reports of the possible emigration of thousands of Soviet Jews are true.

Prime Minister Shim'on Peres denied that he and King Husayn have drawn up a secret document on the future of Judaea and Samaria, describing reports to this effect as "imaginary nonsense," Jerusalem radio reported.

PLO Affairs

Reporting the outcome of PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's 28 October talks with King Husayn, the Dubayy paper *AL-BAYAN* stated that they concluded a new agreement to organize Palestinian-Jordanian relations, according to WAKH. 'Arafat reportedly promised to show more flexibility on UN Resolutions 242 and 338 and to restrict armed struggle to the occupied territories, while Husayn pledged not to seek any unilateral settlements or attempt to bypass the PLO. In another development, Palestinian sources cited by Amman's *AKHBAR AL-USBU'* said the PLO Executive Committee may suspend Palestine Liberation Front leader Muhammad 'Abbas from PLO membership because of the *Achille Lauro* affair.

Iran-Iraq War

Iraq carried out successful air attacks 30 October against the Iranian Cyrus and Ardeshir oil fields and the Khark Island installations, according to a General Command communique carried by Voice of the Masses radio. Iranian claims of shooting down one of the attacking planes, reported by Tehran Radio, were denied by an Iraqi military spokesman, who described the claims as "sheer lies" intended to discount the "serious effects" of the daily Iraqi air raids, according to INA.

Kuwaiti-Hungarian Arms Deal

Kuwait and Hungary have reached an agreement whereby Kuwait will purchase Hungarian military and "anti-electronic war equipment," according to a Defense Ministry spokesman cited by KUNA.

Syria's Foreign Relations

The Arab League committee seeking to reconcile Iraq and Syria has not yet achieved tangible results, Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz noted in a statement cited by KUNA.

Pakistan

Pakistan has demanded that Afghanistan immediately release the Pakistani Qandahar Consular official whose "illegal arrest constitutes a blatant violation of the Pakistani mission's diplomatic privileges," according to Karachi radio.

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Yasir 'Arafat Concludes 3-Day Visit to Jordan

JN301722 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1645 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has concluded a 3-day visit to Jordan during which he was accompanied by Brother Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], Fatah Central Committee member. Abu 'Ammar led the Palestinian side in summit talks with the Jordanian side led by the Jordanian monarch, King Husayn. Brother leader Abu 'Ammar also held a meeting with Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i. They discussed Palestinian-Jordanian joint political action in light of the agreement signed between Jrodan and the PLO on 11 February. They also assessed the march of joint political action and the need to reinforce the march on the basis of the Amman agreement to achieve its goals and attain a just solution and comprehensive peace in the region on the basis of the Paelstinian people's national and legitimate rights, including their rights to return, to self-determination, and to establish an independent state through talks to be attended by all parties concerned, including the PLO, as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. These talks should be held in an international conference to be attended by the five UN Security Council permanent members.

New Jordanian-Palestinian Agreement Reported

GF301321 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0745 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Dubayy, 30 Oct (WAKH) — Press reports in Dubayy today indicate that during their meeting in Amman, His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan and Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, arrived at a new agreement to organize Jordanian-Palestinian relations.

The newspaper *AL-BAYAN* reports that the Jordanian king obtained a promise from 'Arafat that the Palestinian side would show more flexibility concerning UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, to avoid a clash with the stand of the U.S. and other Western countries, which calls for acceptance of these resolutions.

The second point in the agreement includes drafting a formula to avert future Jordanian-Palestinian clashes by organizing Palestinian action according to PLO strategy, which calls for armed struggle as a future guarantee to regain Palestinian rights, and also political action, but in a way that avoids causing embarrassment to Jordan, as has recently occurred. This will be done by restricting armed struggle to the occupied territories.

The paper adds that, in return, the Palestinian side received a firm Jordanian pledge not to seek any unilateral solution or any partial or unilateral settlements, or make any attempt to bypass the PLO.

The paper remarked that Jordan has expressed a desire to play a role in the attempt to improve Syrian-Palestinian relations. The paper quoted informed Jordanian sources as saying that Jordan has abolished the expulsion orders pertaining to some Fatah cadres in Jordan following special intervention by 'Arafat. Colonel Abu al-Tayyib, commander of the 17th Division, returned to Amman from Baghdad 2 days ago.

'Arafat Adviser on Talks

JN310834 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 31 Oct 85 pp 1, 3

[By staff reporter Lamis K. Andoni]

[Text] Amman — Two days of intensive talks between the Jordanian government and the Palestine Liberation Oroganisation (PLO) leadership have succeeded in normalising Jordanian- Palestinian relations and resulted in both sides reaffirming their commitment to the Feb. 11 accord, according to a senior PLO official.

Mr. Hani al-Hasan, a senior political adviser to PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, said on Wednesday that talks between Jordan and the PLO on Monday and Tuesday "have resulted in normalising (strained) relations between the two sides on the basis of the Feb. 11 accord to which both sides have reaffirmed commitment."

Mr al-Hasan spoke to the *JORDAN TIMES* shortly before Mr. 'Arafat left Amman following his three-day visit, in which he met with His Majesty King Husayn and senior Jordanian officials.

Mr al-Hasan was a member of the Palestinian team who held talks with the King on Monday and the Prime Minister, Mr. Zayd al-Rifa'i, and other senior government officials on Tuesday.

The meeting between the King and Mr. 'Arafat was the first since the killing of three Israelis in Larnaca on Sept. 25, the Israeli raid on the Tunis headquarters of the PLO on Oct. 1, the hijacking of the *Achille Lauro* by four Palestinians and the collapse of a scheduled meeting between the British Government and two senior PLO officials in London on Oct. 14.

The King had said that these incidents caused a setback to the peace process and that he planned to reassess the situation with the PLO leadership.

According to sources close to the talks, Jordan and the PLO have discussed in detail the implications of last month's developments and focused on the hijacking of the *Achille Lauro* and its negative impact on joint Jordanian-Palestinian political moves to solve the Palestinian problem.

Mr. al-Hasan, who described the hijacking of the *Achille Lauro* to the *JORDAN TIMES* as "a political massacre," said that the PLO "understood the Jordanian Government's reaction" to it and agreed with its assessment of the negative impact of the incident.

Mr. al-Hasan revealed that he had met with senior Jordanian officials soon after the incident, directly after the king's return from London on Oct. 25, and conveyed to them the PLO's position on the latest developments.

These meetings were followed by a meeting between Mr. Khalid al-Hasan, Hani's brother, and the King. The latter meeting paved the way for Mr. 'Arafat's arrival and talks here.

According to Mr. al-Hasan, the Jordanian Government at the beginning was "very dissatisfied" with these negative developments, "particularly with the *Achille Lauro*."

But following the preliminary meetings between the Al-Hasan brothers and the Jordanian Government, "things became clearer to both sides, and by the time Mr. 'Arafat arrived in Amman last Monday, the stage was set for a friendly atmosphere."

"Objective Talks between Jordan and the PLO followed," Mr. al-Hasan said, "and they were conducted in a brotherly and friendly atmosphere."

He said that both sides have agreed that "no acts that could undermine or hurt the Feb. 11 agreement and joint peace efforts shall be carried in the future."

The sources close to the talks said that the Jordanian Government's main concern was that the PLO leadership should tighten its control on the organization to ensure that such incidents as the *Achille Lauro* would never be repeated."

The sources said that the PLO leaders have started an investigation into the hijacking and that they will take the necessary steps to prosecute whoever was involved in the *Achille Lauro* affair in order to ensure that such an incident will not happen in the future.

The two sides have also discussed the failure of the London meeting and agreed on a better coordination in the future, the sources said.

Mr. al-Hasan said Jordan and the PLO have discussed "joint Jordanian-Palestinian political moves and agreed on the importance of working together to influence the U.S. stand on the Palestinian question, despite the biased U.S. policies favouring Israel."

Other Palestinian sources said on Wednesday that Jordan and the PLO will make contacts with the European Parliament which has recently announced its support for the Feb. 11 agreement.

These sources said that Jordan and the PLO have reiterated their commitment to an international peace conference, under the auspices of the United Nations and their rejection of separate and unilateral settlements with Israel.

After the conclusion of his talks here on Tuesday, Mr. 'Arafat sent a message to the Soviet leadership, sources quoted by the ASSOCIATED PRESS said. The message was delivered to Soviet Ambassador to Jordan Zinchuk during a late night meeting on Tuesday, the sources said. The meeting was attended by two senior aides of Mr. 'Arafat, the AP said but did not name who they were. The ambassador told reporters after the meeting that he was on "special business" with the PLO leader.

The PLO chairman also received a message from French President Francois Mitterrand on Tuesday. PLO Executive Committee member Muhammad Milhim was quoted by the QATARI NEW AGENCY as saying that the message reiterated French support for the Feb. 11 accord and all efforts aimed at achieving peace in the Middle East. French Ambassador Patrick Leclercq delivered the message to Mr. 'Arafat Tuesday night.

Mr. 'Arafat arrived in the Saudi holy city of Medina on Wednesday after a brief stopover in Baghdad, the SAUDI PRESS AGENCY reported.

'Arafat: 'Enemy State' Ordered Hijacking

AU311209 Paris AFP in English 1157 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Text] Paris, Oct 31 (AFP) — An enemy state of the Palestine Liberation Organisation ordered the hijacking of the Italian cruise liner *Achille Lauro*, PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat said in an interview with the Saudi newspaper *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* today.

Mr. 'Arafat said a PLO commission of inquiry had obtained proof that the hijackers acted under orders from this state, and its report would be published shortly. He said this proof was also in the possession of an Arab state, which he did not name.

He said that relations with Jordan were "strong, warm and governed by the strategic interests of the Jordanian and Palestinian peoples," the article said.

The PLO "would continue its peaceful efforts to find an equitable solution to the Palestinian problem."

But he said while the PLO recognised U.N. resolutions on the subject, "it would in no circumstances recognise the only two resolutions, 242 and 338, guaranteeing safe borders to Israel in exchange for a meeting with a government official of any state," the newspaper said.

This comment was in apparent reference to the cancellation of a meeting between British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe and two representatives of the PLO, after the British said the representatives refused to sign a statement recognising Israel's right to exist.

Mr. 'Arafat said that the PLO had no intention of leaving Tunis but that Egypt and Iraq had offered to house and protect the PLO headquarters.

'Arafat Postpones Scheduled Visit to Cairo

LD311012 Kuwait KUNA in English 0922 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, Oct 31 (KUNA) — PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has postponed his visit to Cario, originally scheduled for next Sunday [3 November] to Monday, Palestinian sources told the Dubayy-based *AL-BAYAN* newspaper Thursday.

The paper said 'Arafat has postponed his visit due to the results of his talks with King Husayn of Jordan and Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i which made 'Arafat decide to visit Saudi Arabia, Iraq and the United Arab Emirates before flying to Cairo.

According to the sources, PLO Executive Committee member Mahmud 'Abbas (Abu Mazin) and Fatah Central Committee member Hayil 'Abd Al-Hamid are currently in Cairo and will stay there to join 'Arafat in his visit to Egypt.

The sources also disclosed that 'Arafat is expected to pay a visit to Luxembourg, but gave no date for that visit, the paper said.

'Arafat Sends 2d Message to Soviet Leaders

JN301740 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] An official Palestinian spokesman in Amman stated today that PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat sent his second message within 2 days to Soviet leaders following talks he held with King Husayn of Jordan on the future of the Jordanian-Palestinian joint move. The spokesman said 'Arafat met with the Soviet ambassador in Amman last night for this purpose.

'Abbas' PLO Membership Reportedly To Be Frozen

JN310820 Amman AKHBAR AL-USBU' in Arabic
31 Oct 85 p 8

[Text] *AKHBAR AL-USBU'* has learned from Palestinian sources that the PLO Executive Committee is about to make a decision freezing the membership of Abu al-'Abbas [Muhammad 'Abbas] in the PLO.

PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat officially informed the Arab leaders that he did not know about the Italian ship hijacking until after it was announced.

He affirmed to them that if the four hijackers had arrived in Tunis and had not been hijacked by the United States, then the PLO would have tried them under the supervision of international observers.

AKHBAR AL-USBU' also learned that PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat ordered the formation of a high-level committee to investigate the ship hijacking. The committee will present the results of its investigations to the central council that has been summoned to an urgent meeting to discuss all aspects of the investigations.

During the crisis of the ship hijacking, the PLO apparatus managed to record important, serious conversations that will form the basis of the committee's investigations. One of the committee's tasks is to recommend making strict rules to prevent the recurrence of such incidents in the future, particularly by the dissidents and their supporters or by the forces hostile to the Amman agreement.

INTRA-GULF AFFAIRS

Omani, GCC Officials Hold Press Conference

GF300628 Manama WAKH in Arabic
1750 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Muscat, 29 Oct (WAKH) — Omani Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Yusuf 'Alawi 'Abdallah and GCC Secretary General 'Abdallah Ya'qub Bisharah held a press conference in Muscat this evening, during which they touched on the results of the GCC ministerial council's meetings which ended here earlier today.

GCC Secretary General 'Abdallah Ya'qub Bisharah announced that the ministerial council studied five important issues — the political situation in the region and in the Arab world; defense and security cooperation; securing the solidness of the internal front of the member-states; and economic cooperation and means of overcoming any obstacle to it; and the GCC's strategies and policies. He said that the ministerial council discussed in detail the current political situation in the region and in the Arab world, which are an inseparable part of the whole world. Bisharah pointed out that the ministerial council passed recommendations regarding the current political situation in the region and in the Arab world and decided to forward these recommendations to the upcoming sixth GCC summit. He said that four axes are being observed in the GCC's march — the political, defense, security, and economic axes.

He said that the ministerial council discussed the defense aspect in light of the recommendations of the GCC defense ministers who met recently in Kuwait. He said that these recommendations are divided into a defense strategy and the Peninsula Shield Force and what they symbolize.

Regarding the security field, Bisharah said that the GCC, in cooperation among its member-states, pursues an active and effective diplomacy that is based on a strong security arm and solid internal grounds. Bisharah said that security cooperation among the GCC states means the consolidation of links and cooperation and cohesion among the GCC security organs. He said that in this regard the ministerial council passed recommendations, in light of specific proposals made by the GCC interior ministers.

Bisharah pointed out that the economic aspect of cooperation among the GCC states is divided into two parts. He said that the council decided to forward recommendations to the Supreme Council to approve four strategies — an agricultural strategy; an industrial strategy, or the general framework of industrial cooperation among the member-states; the policy and principles on which the environment is regulated in the GCC states; and the principles of the framework of the education system of the GCC states. He pointed out that these policies are a prominent feature of the GCC states and are based on unified economic laws, legislations, and organizations.

He pointed out that the ministerial council also discussed the progress of contacts with economic groupings, especially with the EEC, for the purpose of envisaging a system that organizes trade and economic relations between the economic groupings — the EEC and GCC — in a better manner. Negotiations in this regard have achieved great progress.

Bisharah added that the foreign ministers revised the means of consolidating an economic agreement and realized that it is high time for the GCC to move in this regard within a legalized framework and in accordance with a timetable for the purpose of implementing a joint agreement. He announced that the ministerial council decided to forward [word indistinct] as a recommendation to the Supreme Council to approve the budget of the GCC General Secretariat with a 10 percent reduction.

Yusuf 'Alawi then answered journalists' questions. He said: The Iraq-Iran conflict at present is dangerous and does not serve the interests of the two countries. It constitutes a danger to the security and stability of the region. We hope the conflict will be resolved and that both sides will respond to peace calls and hold dialogue in any way possible to achieve a solution acceptable to both sides. Such a solution should be sought to prevent situations from occurring which might endanger the region's interests. It should protect the region's security and sovereignty against foreign forces that are exerting pressures to force us to accept certain solutions that are not in the interests of the region's states, including the two warring countries. He affirmed that the GCC states have expressed readiness to help the two parties bring about a regional solution to their conflict. 'Alawi recalled the GCC's efforts to settle the conflict and its assignment of two envoys to visit Baghdad and Tehran in this regard. He said: Although our efforts did not succeed, we are still ready to continue our efforts if we sense that the two parties are enthusiastic about the GCC playing this role. He affirmed that the GCC states are maintaining contacts with international organizations and bodies which are making efforts to end the Iran-Iraq war and are discussing with them the best means acceptable to both warring parties. He referred to the efforts being made by the GCC states with various international parties that are close friends of both Iraq and Iran. He added that through these contacts it is possible to reach a compromise that can be a basis for settling the problem. He added that the GCC states have not lost all hope of bringing about a political settlement to the Iraq-Iran conflict, despite the fact that the views of the two warring parties are very divergent.

Yusuf 'Alawi 'Abdallah, Omani minister of state for foreign affairs, stressed that Egypt is a fraternal Arab country and a pillar for the entire Arab nation. He added: No matter what political differences exist, we cannot but consider Egypt an effective factor in the Arab world. On Egyptian-Arab relations within the framework of the Arab League, he stated: This is an issue to be discussed by the Arab League. The GCC states have expressed their views on this subject. He denied that the return of Egypt to the Arab fold might be discussed in the upcoming summit.

GCC Secretary General 'Abdallah Ya'qub Bisharah stated: The security issue was discussed by the council during its 3-day meeting. The ghost of terrorism is present. Security cooperation among the member-states must serve to preserve the soundness of the internal front's security to maintain the member-states' stability. This cooperation will protect the region

and keep it pure for its development and prosperity. He stressed that stability in the region cannot be achieved amid consecutive and unexpected waves of terrorism. He added: The ministerial council took into consideration the securing of the internal front's solidness and the prevention of the region's destruction.

Yusuf 'Alawi 'Abdallah pointed out that the goal behind the formation of the GCC is to achieve integration among the region's peoples through cooperation. He added: Now, the GCC can see clearly all that can be achieved at all levels. On whether there exist any reservations about a number of agreements, he stated: Reservations cannot stop or impede the march toward achieving integration among the GCC states.

Yusuf 'Alawi 'Abdallah said that the [GCC ministerial council] political paper included the main principles which will be the basis for military cooperation. The paper on defense strategy represents broad lines for joint defense. Great efforts have been made in this regard to make this as modern as any military undertaking in the world. He said that the recommendations of the GCC defense ministers during their recent conference in Kuwait and those of the GCC ministerial council coincide in the interest of the GCC states.

Yusuf 'Alawi said: We hope that the reconciliation committees emerging from the emergency Arab summit which convened in Casablanca would succeed in resolving some of the difficulties facing some of the Arab countries, and that the Arab solidarity will be as before.

Commenting on the establishment of Emirates Airways, he affirmed that this does not concern the GCC. He said that if anything erupts that jeopardizes the general interests of these countries, the GCC will definitely be able to solve the problem in order to maintain its interests.

Concerning attacks against commercial shipping in the GCC regional territorial waters, he said that the GCC will adopt measures in agreement with international laws. He added: We do not want to allow such incidents to create tension in our relations with Iran. We are trying to solve this issue in the mutual interest of the neighbors.

Yusuf 'Alawi denied that the ministerial council discussed the issue of establishing relations with the Soviet Union and said that the foreign relations of the GCC states are an internal issue that concerns each country. He said that each country can decide on this issue whenever it deems appropriate.

Yusuf 'Alawi affirmed the endeavor of the GCC states to ensure national security and the stability of all available capabilities. He said that all government officials work on basis of the trends of their majesties and their highnesses regarding the use of all sources of national income in ensuring these matters.

He referred to the formation of the Peninsula Shield Force and said that its formation is to prove to the citizens in the GCC states that through cooperation and cohesion among the member states, it is possible to ensure national security and stability and to achieve further social and economic development. He affirmed that the Peninsula Shield Force Command was formed according to standard military systems, laws, and traditions, and that the GCC member-states contribute to this force according to their capabilities. He said that the member-states are going forward with regard to safeguarding security according to the instructions of their majesties and their highnesses, the leaders of the GCC states. He pointed out that the ensuring of the Gulf's progress and the prosperity and tranquility of the Gulf's peoples is one of the priority issues of the GCC. He affirmed the GCC's readiness to contribute to and to assist in overcoming all obstacles and problems facing the Arab nation.

In answer to a question on the convening of future GCC summit conference, Yusuf 'Alawi 'Abdallah affirmed that the GCC summits will be rotated each year from one member-state to another. He said that there is no plan to permanently hold the summits at the GCC Secretariat in Riyadh.

On the opening of a PLO office in Muscat, Yusuf 'Alawi 'Abdallah said that Oman supports the struggle of the Palestinian people to the extent of its capabilities within the framework of the Arab League and on the international level.

He added: "We will not hesitate to extend support to the PLO if we can." He continued: "We do not want to look upon the Palestinian issue from a narrow perspective. We look upon the Palestinian issue through a general perspective. When appropriate circumstances obtain, Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, can visit Oman so that the goal by which the Sultanate can extend sufficient support to benefit the Palestinian issue will be achieved."

In answer to a question on whether there will be a recommendation to the sixth GCC summit on the recent events in the Middle East, such as the Israeli raid on PLO headquarters in Tunis and the seizure of the Egyptian civilian plane, Yusuf 'Alawi 'Abdallah said that all GCC member-countries have expressed their stands on these events in an official manner. Regarding the negotiations being carried out by the GCC countries with the European Community on the possibility of exporting GCC petrochemical products to the EEC countries, the Omani minister of state for foreign affairs affirmed that both sides have an interest in continuing these negotiations until an agreement is reached. He said that the GCC countries are satisfied with the course of these negotiations.

Yusuf 'Alawi 'Abdallah expressed hope that the EEC member-countries will be more understanding and that they will work with the GCC countries without much delay, in order to achieve cooperation aimed at reaching agreement on the freedom of international trade, and also to achieve this aim with regard to freedom of trade between the GCC countries and the EEC countries.

On the same subject, 'Abdallah Bisharah affirmed that agreement has been reached during the negotiations which took place between the GCC and the EEC countries on two basic points. The first is that trade relations between the two sides are not satisfactory and that it is necessary to improve trade relations between the two sides. The European side has agreed that this subject — "the improvement of trade relations between the two sides" — is a subject for negotiations.

The other point pertains to the holding of consultations and negotiations with the European Community in the event new or unexpected taxes are imposed on GCC products.

Bisharah expressed hope that negotiations between the two sides will begin officially in December.

KUWAIT

Amir Meets With Iraqi Foreign Minister

LD301012 Kuwait KUNA in English
0926 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Kuwait, Oct 30 (KUNA) — H.H. the amir Wednesday [30 October] received in audience Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir who presented to H.H. Hamad Sa'ud al-Obeydi on the occasion of his promotion to minister plenipotentiary at the Foreign Ministry and 'Abdalla 'Isa on the occasion of his appointment as ambassador to Mauritania, who took oath in presence of h.h. the amir.

H.H. later received Iraq's Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz, who delivered a message from President Saddam Husayn to h.h.

The audience was attended by Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad and Iraq's ambassador to Kuwait.

Iraqi Foreign Minister Remarks

LD301949 Kuwait KUNA in English
1218 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Kuwait, Oct 30 (KUNA) — Iraqi Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz said here Wednesday that an Arab committee seeking to mend fences between Iraq and Syria "has not yet scored tangible results."

Speaking to reporters following a meeting with his Kuwaiti counterpart, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad, the Iraqi official expressed the hope that hte Arab reconciliation committee would continue its "tasks of realizing Arab solidarity and clearing Arab differences."

'Aziz said his country is ready, as every, to sink differences and resolve problems with any Arab party on the "basis of the Arab League charter, the joint Arab defense pact and the fraternity which should prevail over Arab relations."

Affirming Iraq's adherence to Arab solidarity, 'Aziz said "We believe in the necessity of this solidarity as a mean of confronting dangers besetting the Arab world."

Referring to his talks with Shaykh Sabah, 'Aziz said the noon meeting at the Foreign Ministry "dealt with current Arab conditions, threats against Arab security and how best to confront these challenges through a collective Arab stance."

He said the talks also covered "recent contacts which we have undertaken in the framework of following up events of importance to us in Iraq and for Kuwait and the Arab world at large." He would not elaborate.

On his meeting with h.h. the amir earlier today, 'Aziz said he briefed the Kuwaiti leader on the situation on the battlefront and "Iraq's readiness to defend its sovereignty and dignity against the Iranian aggression."

'Aziz renewed his country's peace call to Iran, saying Baghdad is willing to establish "just and honorable peace with Iran."

The Iraqi official said he also reviewed with h.h. the amir current Arab developments.

Shaykh Sabah hosted a luncheon at the Dasman guest house in honor of 'Aziz and the party accompanying him.

'Aziz left Kuwait in the afternoon following his talks with the amir and Shaykh Sabah.

Hungarian Defense Minister Begins Talks

LD301458 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic
1306 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Kuwait, 30 Oct (KUNA) — The official talks between Hungarian Defense Minister Colonel General Istvan Olah and his Kuwaiti counterpart, Shaykh Salim al-Sabah, began here today. Senior army officers from both sides attended the meeting.

A Defense Ministry spokesman has stated to KUNA that the two sides agreed on a deal whereby Kuwait would purchase some Hungarian military hardware and some anti-electronic war equipment [as received]. They also agreed to consider the practical and theoretical aspects of some other equipment offered to the Kuwaiti side.

Hungarian Minister Cited

GF301534 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic
29 Oct 85 p 3

[Excerpt] In a statement to KUNA, Hungarian Defense Minister Colonel General Istvan Olah stated: "Relations between Hungary and Kuwait are good. They became traditional a long time ago." The Hungarian defense minister added that the cooperation between the Hungarian and the Kuwaiti Armies is good and normal. He said: It is natural to say that our military cooperation is an important part of the general cooperation between the two countries.

The Hungarian minister, who arrived in Kuwait from Syria, pointed out that the political line serves peace and moreover curtails the armament and military race. He added: There is a good opportunity for the exchange of military expertise. We want to become acquainted with your military expertise and exchange our expertise.

As to whether he will sign military deals with Kuwait during his current visit, the Hungarian defense minister said: "I believe that such deals will be signed in some fields, particularly as there are some Hungarian products, which were found to be of a good quality, which are basically military defensive products." He continued: We discussed this matter with the Kuwait side. We actually have the desire to hammer out such deals. He added: Our duty during this visit is facilitated by Defense Minister Shaykh Salim al-Sabah, who extended the invitation, whom I know and whom I had met twice before when I was chief of staff of the Hungarian Army. He said: Kuwait enjoys prestige in Hungary. We respect the policy and the leaders of your country and we are ready to cooperate with you in various fields.

The Hungarian defense minister will meet on Wednesday with his highness the heir apparent and prime minister. He will also hold talks with Defense Minister Shaykh Salim al-Sabah. These talks will be completed on Thursday.

OMAN

World Leaders To Attend GCC Summit in Muscat

GF310634 Manama GULF DAILY NEWS in English
31 Oct 85 pp 1, 3

[Report by Soman Baby in Muscat]

[Excerpts] Oman is set to give a royal welcome to the five heads of state, who arrive for the GCC summit beginning on Sunday [3 November].

Muscat and other Omani cities already have a festive look with streets and buildings bedecked with welcome arches, attractive monuments and other decorations.

The entire city will be lit up at 5 pm today and will remain illuminated until the national day celebrations, which will bring together leaders from 60 countries.

It has already been confirmed that world leaders including General Ziaul Haq of Pakistan, Husni Mubarak of Egypt and King Husayn of Jordan will take part in the celebrations on November 18 and 19.

Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, and Prince Charles of Britain are also expected to join them.

The massive celebrations are aimed at showing the world what the Sultanate has achieved since Sultan Qabus took over the reins of power 15 years ago.

QATAR

Amir Receives Iraqi President's Message

GF301336 Doha Domestic Service in Arabic
1030 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad al Thani, amir of Qatar, has received a written message from his brother Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, The message deals with current events in the Arab and Gulf arenas, in addition to bilateral relations.

The message was delivered by Hamid 'Alwan, adviser to the president for foreign affairs and the Iraqi preident's envoy, during his meeting with his highness the amir at 1130 [0830 GMT] today.

The meeting was attended by His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani, heir apparent and defense minister; 'Ali ibn Ahmad al-Ansari, minister of labor and social affairs; and Khalid 'Uthman al-Rawi, the Iraqi ambassador in Doha.

'Alwan departed Doha today for the UAE. He was seen off at Doha International Airport by 'Ali Ahmad al-Ansari; Ahmad Jasim al-Mulla, chief of protocol at the Foreign Ministry; and the Iraqi ambassador in Doha.

SAUDI ARABIA

Iraqi Foreign Minister Arrives in Medina

GF301512 Riyadh SPA in Arabic
1445 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Medina, 30 Oct (SPA) — Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, arrived in Medina later today. Upon arrival he was received by Foreign Minister His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, Information Minister His Excellency 'Ali al-Sha'ir, 'Abd al-Malik al-Yasin, the Iraqi ambassador to the Kingdom, and other officials.

Gives Message to King

GF301838 Riyadh Television Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz today received at his office in the Royal Court in Medina Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, who conveyed to his majesty a written message from his brother His Excellency Iraqi President Saddam Husayn. The audience was attended by Foreign Minister His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, and 'Abd al-Malik al-Yasin, the Iraqi ambassador to the Kingdom.

Departs After Meeting

LD302225 Riyadh SPA in Arabic
2017 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Medina, 30 Oct (SPA) — The Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, Tariq 'Aziz, left Medina this evening following a short visit to the Kingdom during which he delivered a message to His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz from his brother Iraqi President Saddam Husayn. He was seen off at the airport by his Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, the foreign minister, by Iraq's ambassador to the Kingdom, and by other officials.

Yasir 'Arafat Arrives in Saudi Arabia 30 Oct

GF301620 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1550 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Medina, 30 Oct (SPA) — Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, arrived in Medina from Iraq at 1800 today.

He was received at the airport by minister of information 'Ali al-Sha'ir; Lieutenant Colonel 'Abd al-Halim Isma'il, acting director of the Medina Traffic Department; Lieutenant Colonel Mustafa al-Dabbagh, director of the general police administration in Medina; a royal protocol representative; and a number of officials.

UAE

Iraqi President's Envoy Arrives in Abu Dhabi

GF301514 Manama WAKH in Arabic
1145 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 30 Oct (WAKH) — Hamid 'Alwan, the Iraqi president's adviser for foreign affairs, arrived in Abu Dhabi today carrying a message from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn to President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan on the current Arab situation and its latest developments.

Thus far, the Iraqi envoy has visited Bahrain, Oman, the PDRY, and Qatar and delivered similar messages to the leaders of these countries.

Omani Minister Arrives for Brief Visit

GF300914 Manama WAKH in Arabic
0755 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 30 Oct (WAKH) — Yusuf ibn 'Alawi 'Abdallah, Omani minister of state for foreign affairs, arrived in Abu Dhabi today on a brief visit to the UAE. On arrival, he was received by Rashid 'Abdallah, UAE minister of state for foreign affairs.

Received by President

GF301340 Manama WAKH in Arabic
1115 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 30 Oct (WAKH) — UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan today received a message from Omani Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id on the deep-rooted relations between the two countries, the means of developing these relations, the region's situation, and current developments in the Arab arena. The message was delivered by Yusuf 'Alawi 'Abdallah, Omani minister of state for foreign affairs, during his meeting with Shaykh Zayid in Abu Dhabi today.

The meeting was attended by Hamdan ibn Muhammad Al Nuhayyan, deputy prime minister; Rashid 'Abdallah al-Nu'aymi, minister of state for foreign affairs; Shaykh Sultan ibn Zayid; and Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Shaykh Hamdan ibn Zayid.

Departs Following Visit

GF301718 Manama WAKH in Arabic
1455 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 30 Oct (WAKH) Yusuf 'Alawi 'Abdallah, Omani minister of state for foreign affairs left Abu Dhabi today following a short visit to the UAE.

YAR

Iraqi Foreign Minister Arrives in Sanaa

GF310622 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Text] Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, arrived in Sanaa early today on a brief visit to the YAR. During the visit he will deliver a written message from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn to his brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, dealing with the current Arab situation and the threats to which the Arab nation is subjected.

Tariq 'Aziz was received by Brother Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani, deputy prime minister, foreign minister, and member of the Standing Committee, the chief of protocol at the Foreign Ministry; and the Iraqi ambassador in Sanaa.

Soviet Delegation Makes Statement, Departs

GF301822 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] The Soviet economic delegation today left Sanaa following a visit to our country that lasted several days. During its visit, the delegation, led by (?Semkovskiy) [name as heard], chief of the Economic Cooperation with the Middle East Department at the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, discussed strengthening various aspects of bilateral economic relations.

In a statement to SABA' NEWS AGENCY, the delegation leader stated that the first meeting of the joint Yemeni-Soviet committee will be held in Moscow toward the end of November. He added that the aim of his visit was to strengthen economic relations between the two countries, and that the results of his visit have been good and fruitful.

'Abd al-Majid, Israeli Envoy Review Relations

NC301303 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met with the Israeli ambassador in Cairo today at the latter's request. Bilateral relations were reviewed during the meeting.

Al-Baz Interviewed on Relations With U.S., PLO

NC301644 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1450 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, 30 Oct (MENA) — Dr Usamah al-Baz, first under secretary at the Foreign Ministry and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs, has emphasized that the interception of the Egyptian airliner by U.S. aircraft will not mar future Egyptian-U.S. relations if the United States learns its lesson, and starts dealing with Egypt on the basis that Egypt will absolutely not accept that its sovereignty can be impaired.

In an interview with *AL-MUSAWWAR*, which will appear in the magazine's Friday edition, Dr al-Baz notes that Egypt's friendship with the United States should not mean that Egypt will accept U.S. decisions or wishes, or that Egypt will submit to U.S. views because Egypt's will cannot be bought or sold.

Dr al-Baz continues: A wise policy dictates that we minimize the effects of certain incidents in certain ways so that the effects will not exceed accurate calculations. He adds: We are not saying that this incident has brought about a deterioration in Egyptian-U.S. relations. But, we must pause and redefine relations between Cairo and Washington, so that their limits can be set. Al-Baz says that even confrontation with the United States should be calculated and studied within a specific framework so that Israel cannot exploit it.

Dr al-Baz asserts that it was Egypt's determination that made the U.S. forces decide against storming the Egyptian airliner. He says that Egypt explained to the United States that it would not hand over Abu al-'Abbas [Muhammad 'Abbas], traveling in the Egyptian airliner, and that Egypt would use force to resist any move in this direction.

Touching on the Israeli raid against Tunisia, Usamah al-Baz says that the long-arm policy adopted by the Israeli military establishment has made all the Arab countries think that they have become confrontation states regardless of how distant they are from Israel.

Dr al-Baz notes that this makes it incumbent on us to reassess the situation, and draft a new policy and concept with which the Arab countries can handle this problem.

Continuing, Dr al-Baz emphasizes that the liquidation of Palestinian leaders will not liquidate the Palestinian cause. He adds that the Palestinian voice may be muted for a certain period of time and its movement may die, but this will take a long time and by then the world will have witnessed the birth of a new Palestinian movement and granted recognition.

Dr al-Baz alludes to Jordanian-Palestinian relations, saying: The recent events do not mean that there are differences over a stand or principle. The dispute is over the direction taken; the moves made so far must be reassessed and efforts coordinated further. He says: I believe that the coordination between the two sides is sound and will enable them to find better ways to cooperate in the future.

Touching on Egyptian-Palestinian relations, Al-Baz affirms that there is absolutely no dispute, and outlines the complete coordination that exists between the two sides. He mentions that he telephoned Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat 2 days ago and notes that Egypt is surprised at the statements that have been made by, or attributed to certain Palestinian figures. These statements should not have been made because they were based on wrong information and disregarding of facts. Al-Baz says that President Mubarak will receive 'Arafat in Cairo. Continuing, Dr al-Baz says that Egypt is not concerned about returning to the Arab League, for this is not on its list of priorities. Egypt is preoccupied with practical problems on the ground; namely, the issue of Arab solidarity. Al-Baz notes that Egypt has recently acted more effectively than any other Arab state. He says that the severed relations with Tunisia have not hindered Egypt's intensive moves in this regard.

Concluding, Al-Baz says that Egypt is very concerned with the pan-Arab issue — the Palestinian issue — and with Arab security and solidarity. Egypt's aim is to enable the Arabs to deal with the outside world from a position of strength whether or not we are represented in the Arab League.

'High Level' Palestinian Delegation Arrives

NC310820 Cairo MENA in English
0805 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Cairo, 31 Oct (MENA) — A high-level Palestinian delegation arrived in Cairo yesterday to hold talks with the government on the recent developments in the Middle East problem and on promoting Egyptian-Palestinian relations, reports *Al-AHRAM* in its second-lead story. The delegation comprises Hayil 'Abd al-Hamid and Abu Mazin, members of the Fatah organization's Central Committee, and Zuhdi al-Qidrah, the Palestine Liberation Organization representative in Egypt.

USSR Said To Help Manufacture Arms Spare Parts

GF311008 Doha QNA in Arabic
0920 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 31 Oct (QNA) — Press reports in Kuwait today say that a Soviet military delegation will visit Cairo in early December in order to hold talks dealing with the manufacture of spare parts for Soviet-built arms in Egypt. In a dispatch from Cairo, the newspaper *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* says that the USSR will supply Egypt with two factories for this purpose. Egypt will pay for the two factories in installments over 20 years, with a grace period of 3 years. It was earlier reported that an Egyptian delegation recently visited Moscow and held talks which were described as successful.

Saddam Husayn Receives UAE Minister, Message

JN301437 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1417 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Baghdad, 30 Oct (INA) — President Saddam Husayn today received Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah, UAE minister of petroleum and natural resources, for the second time within the last 24 hours. Dr al-'Utaybah conveyed a verbal message from King Hassan II of Morocco and UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan on the current Arab situation and the Casablanca summit resolutions.

Ahmad Husayn, head of the presidential office; Latif Nusayyif Jasim, minister of culture and information and acting foreign minister; and the president's secretary attended the meeting.

Cuba's Levi Farah Arrives in Baghdad 30 Oct

JN301017 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0950 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Baghdad, 30 Oct (INA) — Levi Farah, Cuban minister without portfolio and chairman of the State Committee for Construction [name of committee as received], arrived in Baghdad at dawn today on a visit to Iraq that will last several days. Farah will chair the Cuban side to the Iraqi-Cuban joint committee for economic and technical cooperation which began its meetings here last Monday. He will also participate in the inauguration of the 22d Baghdad International Fair which will begin on Saturday.

Talks Begin

JN301421 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1316 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Baghdad, 30 Oct (INA) — The sixth session of the Iraqi-Cuban committee for trade, economic, and technical cooperation began here today. Muhammad Fadil Husayn, minister of housing and reconstruction, chaired the Iraqi side, and Levi Farah, minister without portfolio, who supervises overseas construction, chaired the Cuban side. The committee will discuss trade and technical exchange and ways to promote cooperation in exchanges of expertise and training of cadres, particularly in the fields of health and agriculture.

The conferees formed a committee to discuss all trade, financial, economic, and technical affairs as well as the accomplishments of the subcommittees formed during previous meetings.

Communique Reports Air Strikes, Other Action

JN301725 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Communique No 2,005 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 30 October 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With high morale and overwhelming superiority, our valiant Armed Forces continue their heroic confrontation of the remnants of barbarism and aggression and their destruction of the enemy's economic pillars.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. The power of Iraq and the glory of its people are expressed by those genuine men who continue to deliver daily destructive strikes against the remnants of the enemy and who continue to destroy the vital enemy targets, depriving the clique of tyranny and aggression of its economic resources. Our valiant eagles of the air have carried out the following missions:

A. A bold, successful raid was carried out against the Cyrus oil field at 1235 [0935 GMT] today.

B. At the same time, our daring aircraft carried out another bold, successful raid on the Ardeshir oil field.

C. A brave raid was carried out against Khark Island installations at 1330 today.

After carrying out their duty with their well-known courage, our eagles returned safely to base under God's care and protection.

2. The brave helicopter gunship cavaliers attacked enemy positions opposite our units in the East Maysan IV Army Corps sector, inflicting great losses on enemy troop concentrations and equipment before they returned safely with their aircraft, praise be God.

3. One of our forward units in the East Tigris VI Army Corps sector fired at enemy troop concentrations and vehicles, scoring effective hits. It also destroyed one raft and killed all its occupants.

4. A patrol from one of our units in the I Army Corps northern sector was carrying out its duty in no-man's-land when it found weapons and equipment which the enemy had left behind in previous battles. They were evacuated to our units' positions.

5. One infantry position was destroyed and four enemy troops were killed or wounded in the East Basra III Army Corps sector. One ammunition dump and one infantry position were destroyed in the II Army Corps central sector.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 30 October 1985

Report of Aircraft Downed by Iran 30 Oct Denied

JN301814 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1755 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Baghdad, 30 Oct (INA) — An Iraqi military spokesman tonight denied an Iranian claim on the downing of an Iraqi aircraft today. He emphasized that all Iraqi aircraft carried out their missions successfully and returned safely. He added that Iran's claims are sheer lies aimed at discounting the serious effects of the daily Iraqi Air Force raids, particularly on Iran's oil installations. Iraqi aircraft raided the Cyrus oil field at 1235 today while other aircraft raided the Ardeshir oil field and Khark Island installations.

Air Strikes Constitute 'Warning' to Iranians

JN310849 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0718 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Text] Baghdad, 31 Oct (INA) — An Iraqi military paper has stressed that the crippling Iraqi air strikes against Iran's strategic targets constitute a means to implement the Iraqi decision to destroy Iran's life-blood. *AL-QADISIYAH*, organ of the political guidance department of the Iraqi Defense Ministry, warned the Iranian rulers that Iraq's methods of harsh deterrence and destruction will continue to be used against them if they continue their evil, aggressive policy. The paper notes that Iraq's strikes are a warning to those who are unaware of the fate that awaits them because of their evil designs agaisnt Iraq. The Iraqi Armed Forces, the paper adds, have over the years acquired greater power, more destructive weapons, higher morale, and perseverance in continuing the confrontation.

Reportage on Release of Kidnapped Soviet Diplomats

Activity Prior to Release

LD301108 Kuwait KUNA in English
1018 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Beirut, Oct 31 (KUNA) — Broad-ranging storming and search operations last Tuesday and Wednesday had forced the kidnappers of the three Soviet diplomats to release them after the operations got near to their hideout, a security source said Thursday.

AL-SAFIR newspaper quoted a source of the Soviet Embassy as saying that negotiations had preceded the release of the three diplomats and saying that those negotiations have intensified after the arrival here of the head of the Syrian military intelligence in Lebanon Brig Ghazi Kan'an who supervised the efforts to release the Soviet hostages.

According to the source, the Syrian security forces, in coordination with Amal Movement and the Progressive Socialist Party arrested a man who is connected to party that kidnapped the Soviets and interrogated him, then he was released "for reasons necessitated by the investigation."

After that clue, a special security force started the search for the kidnapped and carried out storming operations, in which Palestinian military forces took part.

Contacts with many quarters which have links with the party that abducted the Soviets led to a settlement to the issue and the Soviets were finally freed.

Four Soviet diplomats were abducted last month by the fundamentalist organization and one of them was killed shortly after his abduction.

Kidnappers Identified

GF301435 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic
29 Oct 85 pp 1, 16

[Excerpt] A meeting was held at the house of Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri in West Beirut. The meeting was attended by Soviet Charge d'Affaires in Lebanon Yuriy Suslikov and members of the security coordination committee. Discussion revolved around the latest developments and the information available on the kidnapped Soviet diplmats.

AL-WATAN has learned that the national security organs unearthed important information. The information indicates that two organizations in West Beirut coordinated the kidnapping. One is an Islamic party, the other is an Islamic front. The person in charge of the operation, a member of the Islamic party, was recently arrested. He was interrogated outside Beirut, but it was impossible to obtain a confession from him. Owing to a lack of evidence, he was released. He then managed to leave Lebanon for a non-Islamic foreign country. It has since been proven that he was involved in the kidnapping incident.

A clergyman known as Shaykh "Gh. Gh." [only first letters of name and surname given] who was confirmed to be firmly linked to a foreign intelligence network, played a dual role with his membership in his party. [no further details on the party or role] When this was uncovered, the man's group feared the development of matters and resorted to transferring two Soviets it held to the other Islamic group — the group which had kidnapped two Soviets and killed one when he began suffering from "gangrene" in his leg, caused from being shot when he resisted his abductors. The information adds that the other extremist Islamic side hid the three Soviets in a secret location under the supervision of an armed group linked to a non-Lebanese organization.

AL-WATAN learned that the house-search process conducted by groups belonging to the Amal Movement, the socialists, and other parties has intensified over the past few days to the point where the search will complete a survey of the houses in the southern district [of Beirut], West Beirut, and areas abutting the camps. Orders were also issued to increase roadblocks at the entrances of West Beirut.

Meanwhile, a senior Syrian envoy is expected to arrive in Beirut this week, possibly today. The envoy could be Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' or Lieutenant General Muhammad al-Khuli, who would meet with President Al-Jumayyil. A date for the 10th summit between Presidents al-Jumayyil and al-Asad would be set. This summit would be followed by an invitation to President al-Jumayyil to hold a national conference to endorse the tripartite agreement.

Islamic Liberation Cited

NC302032 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
2000 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] The Islamic Liberation Organization — the Khalid ibn al-Walid Forces, Beirut sector — has released a statement confirming that the release of the three Soviet diplomats expresses the organization's good intentions.

The statement adds that following the end of fighting in Tripoli, the diplomats' release shows the good intentions of the kidnappers toward the Soviet Union. The release also shows their intention to resume the jihad against the United States and Israel so that the others — the Syrians and Soviets — can correct their political line and respect their commitments to Tripoli.

Demands Fulfillment of Pledges

NC310726 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0615 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Text] The Islamic Liberation Organization — the Khalid ibn al-Walid Forces — announced yesterday that it had decided to release the Soviet spies, as the organization described them, so that the others [not further identified] can decide to respect their commitments toward Tripoli in return. The organization added: Our condition for their release was ending the aggression against Tripoli. The Damascus agreement was concluded and the shelling of the city stopped. However, we are awaiting the implementation of the other articles of this agreement. The

collection of weapons and the searching of Muslim homes are continuing in Tripoli, while the parties in the city have retained their weapons and the ability to act freely.

The Islamic Liberation Organization has affirmed that its decision to release the three Soviets was made to prove its good intentions.

PSP Negotiations Reported

NC302158 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
2115 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Quoting an informed source, AFP reported a short while ago that the three Soviet diplomats who were kidnapped in Beirut in September were released following negotiations, which were conducted throughout the day, between the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] and the kidnappers. The Lebanese source said that acting upon information supplied by the Soviet Embassy, PSP officials went to the hostages' location this morning and held successful negotiations. The same source added that the kidnappers hold Lebanese citizenship. After this, the Soviet hostages were transported by car to a place near the embassy. They then went on foot to the Embassy.

Soviet Embassy Statement

NC301837 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1825 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Following the release of the three Soviet diplomats, the Soviet Embassy in Beirut released the following brief statement:

At 1900 on 30 October, three employees of Soviet institutions in Lebanon were released and returned to the Soviet Embassy in Beirut. They are: Attache Oleg Spirin; Valeriy Mirnakov, an employee at the Soviet trade legation; and Nicolay Svirskiy, the embassy physician. The embassy expresses its thanks to all those who participated in bringing about the release of the Soviet employees.

Suslikov Thanks Al-Jumayyil

NC311226 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1145 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Text] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil received Soviet Charge d'Affaires Yuriy Suslikov at the latter's request today. Suslikov thanked the president for his efforts to secure the release of the Soviet diplomats. After the meeting, Suslikov made the following statement:

[Begin recording] [Suslikov] I visited His Excellency President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil today for only one reason, which was to extend to him our profound thanks for his assistance in bringing about the release of the three Soviet citizens who were kidnapped on 30 September. The three arrived at the Soviet Embassy yesterday. We thank all those present in this hall and all of the organizations, societies, and individuals involved for the assistance they rendered. Thank you.

[Unidentified reporter] What was the purpose of your visit to the president of the republic today?

[Suslikov] As I have said, my sole purpose was to extend thanks for the president's assistance in bringing about the release of the three kidnapped Soviets.

[Reporter] Have you identified the party responsible for the kidnapping?

[Suslikov] We have not yet abtained precise information. This is because the people who were released are tired and are under a doctor's care.

[Reporter] What will the Soviet view of terrorism in general be following the kidnapping of the Soviet diplomats in Beirut?

[Suslikov] I think that this question should be addressed not only to us -- our embassy -- (?but to) the Lebanese authorities.

[Reporter] Are they still here, or have they left for Moscow?

[Suslikov] Our people?

[Reporter] Yes.

[Suslikov] They are under a doctor's care.

[Reporter] Do you mean that they are still in Lebanon?

[Suslikov] Yes, they are still at the embassy.

[Reporter] Were they tortured during their detention?

[Suslikov] As I said, we are awaiting the doctor's report. [end report]

Soviet Charge d'Affaires Suslikov also visited Defense and Agriculture Minister 'Adil 'Usayran today for the same purpose.

Meanwhile, a spokesman for the Soviet Embassy Press Office has denied that a news conference will be held at the Soviet Embassy on the issue of the freed Soviet diplomats, pointing out that the news about such a press conference was mere speculation by newsmen.

AFP reported a little while ago that the three freed Soviets are under medical supervision at the Soviet Embassy.

When Soviet Charge d'affaires Suslikov was asked before he left for the presidential palace about the date of their departure for Moscow, he said that this depends upon a medical report on their condition. He pointed out that there are no wounds or marks on their bodies. When asked how they arrived at the Embassy, Suslikov said that they arrived on foot from Habib Abu Shahlah Street.

Asked how the Soviet Union succeeded in bringing about the release of their kidnapped, when the United States has failed, Suslikov said: Perhaps it is because we have many friends in Lebanon and Syria.

Soviet Union Trade Delegation Cancels Visit
NC301534 Paris AFP in English
1520 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Beirut, Oct 30 (AFP) — A Soviet delegation, expected here two weeks ago to sign a major trade agreement with Lebanon, has cancelled its visit, and Soviet officials have asked a Lebanese delegation to go to Moscow for the signing instead, the Lebanese Foreign Ministry said today.

The cancellation followed the September 30 kidnapping of four Soviet officials at the Soviet Embassy in Beirut, one of whom was killed by the abductors two days later.

The kidnapping was claimed by a heretofore unknown group calling itself Islamic Liberation Organization — Khalid ibn Al-Walid Forces of Beirut.

The ministry said only that the Soviet Foreign Ministry sent notice that the delegation could not come to Beirut. It said Lebanon might have its ambassador in Moscow, Rabi'ah Haydar, sign the agreemment, rather than send a delegation.

The 50 million dollar accord, or barter agreement, concluded last July, involves a Soviet commitment to buy at least 20 million dollars worth of Lebanese merchandise each year.

Unconfirmed Israeli Bombing in Mountain Reported
NC310521 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0515 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Text] Security sources have reported that Israeli warplanes conducted intensive successive sorties from 0530 to 0610 this morning over Al-Biqa' and the mountain. The military aircraft were confronted by ground antiaircraft fire.

According to unconfirmed reports, the Israeli aircraft have bombed specific positions in the mountain, particularly in the Bhamdun area. The competent security sources have not yet received any details.

Israel Expels 4 Druze Notables From South
NC310546 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0515 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Text] According to reports from Hasbayya, the Israeli forces have expelled four Druze notables from the security zone Israel controls in the south. Observers in the area indicate that this is the first time Israel has taken such measures against notable Druze clergymen. They said that the decision was made on the pretext that the sons of the four people had been cooperating with the national resistance movement.

Hubayqah Briefs Sham'un on Damascus Agreement
NC301346 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1215 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Within the framework of ongoing contacts, Elie Hubayqah met with former President Camille Sham'un at his home today.Engineer Michel al-Murr a former minister, and Deputy Ilyas al-Hirawi also attended. Hubayqah briefed Sham'un on the agreement reached in Damascus to deal with the political and security situation in Lebanon. He also briefed him on the Lebanese Forces' position to end the war, thereby enabling Lebanon to enter into a phase of real peace.

After the meeting, which lasted from 1130 to 1245, Sham'un said: I was very pleased with my visit from Hubayqah, former Minister Michel al-Murr, and Deputy Ilyas al-Hirawi. This meeting with the chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee marks the beginning of a close cooperation to consider developments and to make decisions in the interest of Lebanon and the Lebanese people.

Hubayqah stated that former President Sham'un has been part of Lebanon's history, both before and after independence. Today marks a new stage in this history, a stage on which Sham'un has left his own characteristic marks. Hubayqah added: We have come to meet with him because he is the same historic man on whose shoulders, along with those of other prominent leaders whom we venerate, Lebanon was built. We briefed him on the talks and the agreement reached in Damascus.

Karamah Calls for Release of AL-'AMAL Editor
NC301900 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Phalangist Party leader Dr Elie Karamah has reiterated his demand that the terms of the tripartite agreement be revealed so that the Lebanese and the rest of the world may learn what is going on. They have a right to know the whole truth.

He urged the adoption of a unified Christian stand at a meeting or a conference comprising all Christian functionaries, once the contents of the agreement are studied. Karamah said: We are waiting to know its contents, so that we can define our stand.

Dr Karamah also reiterated his demand for the release of Joseph Abu Khalil, editor in chief of *AL-'AMAL* newspaper, and his wife and daughter. He emphasized that they are still under house arrest in Ballunah, that they are under stricter confinement and guard, and that they have not been released, contrary to the promises made by certain people.

Dr Karamah also reiterated his demand to give *AL-'AMAL* and Voice of Lebanon radio back to their original proprietor, the only one with the right to hire the staff of those two institutions.

Shamir on Peace Process, Relations With E. Europe
TA302110 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1935 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Interview with Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by moderator Nisim Mish'al, party affairs correspondent Dan Raviv, and political correspondent Yoram Ronen, on the weekly "Moqed" program — live, in the television studio]

[Excerpts] [Ronen] Mr Shamir, one of the obstacles, maybe the main obstacle, in the dispute between the Alignment and the Likud at least, is the idea of direct negotiations between Israel and Jordan under so-called international auspices. You are opposed to any auspices, to any international forum accompanying the negotiations, but you still voted in favor of the prime minister's initiative in the Knesset this week.

[Shamir] I see danger in this entire issue of auspices or an international conference. This is something which has been threatening us for many years now, and all previous Israeli governments opposed an international conference since it was seen...

[Mish'al, interrupting] That is not accurate, Mr Shamir. With your permission: Menahem Begin, when he presented the Likud government in 1977, said the following: The government hereby declares its readiness to participate in the Geneva conference when it is invited by the United States and the Soviet Union to do so on the basis of the well-known UN Security Council resolutions.

[Shamir] This was prior to the Camp David accords; the situation was entirely different then. Today we have the Camp David accords in which we regulated, in agreement with Egypt and the United States, not only relations with Egypt but also the solution to the Palestinian problem. There is no need today for an international conference as demanded by the Arabs and the Soviets, a conference with the participation of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council as well as all neighboring Arab countries -- Syria, Jordan, Egypt, and Lebanon -- together with the PLO. This tribunal [last word in English] would have to decide the future of Eretz Yisra'el, without peace. This is what the Arabs have been proposing and demanding all along, and the Soviet Union supports this stance: They talk of an international conference for the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 242.

[Raviv] Mr Shamir, let us clear up another point. According to information in our possession, on the eve of the prime minister's trip to the United States you coordinated with him the issue of international auspices in an attempt to remove the PLO from the negotiations. Is this information correct?

[Shamir] I did not coordinate this issue with him. Before he left for the United States, I asked him about the contents of his UN General Assembly speech, and he said it would be more or less along the lines of the speech he delivered in the Knesset, when he mentioned the involvement of some international element or forum. That was it; I did not see his speech...

[Mish'al, interrupting] But you agreed to this principle of an international forum.

[Shamir] I did not enter into a discussion with him. I told you; we do not enter political discussions on reports I receive from the prime minister. He briefs me. If it is necessary to decide on a policy, this should be brought to the Inner Cabinet. I think that in this case too, if he indeed intended to go to the United Nations and propose a plan which contained some kind of international forum, he should have brought this to the Inner Cabinet.

[Mish'al] In any event, you were not surprised by the speech, on this particular point, were you?

[Shamir] I was not too pleased with some portions of his speech. On this point, also, he did not speak the way he spoke in the Knesset. I would not have made the same remarks. I view this as a certain danger, because on this point of opposition to an international conference we have a strong ally: The United States has all along opposed such an international conference. Now, due to this position adopted by the prime minister, the United States may decrease its opposition, and this weakens our position.

[Mish'al] With your permission, Mr Shamir, let us move on to issues which have lately been published in the press. For example, there were reports about the existence of a plan for an interim agreement between Israel and Jordan. One of the possibilities, so we learned, was joint Israeli-Jordanian rule in Judaea and Samaria. Do you know anything about this plan?

[Shamir] I have no idea. Nobody told me of such a plan. I have not heard of such a plan. I have not heard that anyone in the Israeli Government is going to propose such a plan. If this was indeed proposed, I would view this as a grave violation of the coalition agreement.

[Ronen] Sources in the Prime Minister's Office told the *HA'ARETZ* newspaper, which published this report, that it cannot be discounted, that it has some foundation.

[Shamir] I would be very sorry if this is the case. I would see this as posing a very grave obstacle to the existence of the national unity government. If this was indeed proposed, and I do not know about this, nor was it brought to the Inner Cabinet, this is a very grave phenomenon.

[Ronen] Will you talk this over with the prime minister?

[Shamir] Undoubtedly.

[Ronen] Mr Shamir, as part of the interim arrangement, are we also to expect the appointment of mayors in Judaea and Samaria with King Husayn's blessing? Do you know about this?

[Shamir] I do not know about this. I do not know that there is talk about this now. I do not know details. Let me add a general comment here. One of the foundations of the agreement between the Likud and the Alignment, which underlies the establishment of the national unity government, was that on this matter on which we are divided -- relations with the Arab countries -- no move should be made without the agreement of the Likud and

the Alignment. This is the basis of the agreement. If the Alignment wants to maintain the government it abide by this rule. This may be difficult for it; the Alignment may think it is not worth its while, that its hands are tied, but then the appropriate conclusions should be drawn. We also made concessions in the agreement with the Alignment, but we should all keep it.

[Raviv] Mr Shamir, one of the reports in the Israeli media which you are now denying, one for one, says that a meeting is soon expected between Israeli and Jordanian officials for the purpose of clarifying ways for opening direct negotiations. Do you know anything about this? Is this indeed possible soon?

[Shamir] I view this as somebody's assessment; this is not a fact.

[Ronen] This is an assessment by Richard Murphy, the assistant to the U.S. secretary of state.

[Shamir] This may be. Today we heard Murphy saying there is no progress in the Middle East, that time is being wasted. The reports emanating from Amman, as well, do not herald the removal of obstacles from the path of negotiations; the agreement between Jordan and the PLO has remained unchanged. Well, then, I do not know what these hopes or optimism are based on.

[Ronen] Is it possible that we are dealing with an intentional campaign whose aim, among other things, is to plant mines in Likud-Alignment relations? After all, we have quite a large number of reports here which deal with the most sensitive issues.

[Shamir] Do you think these reports are some sort of mines? I do not know; at any event, I am very amazed. There is either no truth in them, or if there is truth in them, I will view this as a grave violation of our agreement.

[Ronen] Let us move on to another issue, that of the appointment by Secretary of State Shultz of Watt Cluverius to the position of special ambassador for peace, when Cluverius is known to be not particularly sympathetic toward us. The question is how do you regard this appointment?

[Shamir] Look, I cannot express my opinion on appointments within the U.S. political establishment. I do not attach any special importance to this appointment because after all we have seen it is the governments that make the decisions, not the officials.

[Ronen] But, all the same, Shultz has appointed a special ambassador to deal with negotiations; he has appointed Morris Draper, a man who is respected in the State Department, as consul in East Jerusalem, which entails holding contacts with Arabs from Judaea and Samaria.

[Shamir] First of all, I am not happy about the fact that there is a U.S. consul general in Jerusalem. I would like there to be a consulate subordinate to the embassy which, to my regret, is still in Tel Aviv. I would like to see an embassy here. Thus, we always have reservations about this position of consul general of the United States in Jerusalem. I know that Draper wanted to be ambassador to Israel. He likes our country. But, at least for the time being, he will have to make do with this lot.

[Mish'al] Mr Shamir, with your permission, we will now go through the Iron Curtain, from the United States to the Soviet Union. The subject is a sensitive one. Recently an abundance of reports have been published to the effect that there is a possibility of the imminent exit of Soviet Jews to Israel or elsewhere. What can be said on this matter, and do you deny these reports? Do you know anything about them? What, in your opinion, is the origin of these reports? Is the Soviet Union interested in cramming us with reports which are groundless?

[Shamir] I would be very careful about saying something like that. I only know that to my regret there is still no basis to these rumors. We do not see changes in Soviet policy on the emigration of Soviet Jews. We are doing much to promote this.

[Mish'al] What, nevertheless, is the reason for the reports. They are appearing at a rate....

[Shamir, interrupting] Maybe they are just an expression of wishful thinking. Perhaps somebody wishes to smooth the way for the summit meeting which is to take place soon.

[Mish'al] Is that to say that the Soviets are softening up American Jewry?

[Shamir] I did not say that. I have no proof of this. I only want to say that on the other hand, I notice some positive signs in East European countries, but not necessarily in the Soviet Union. Recently, following my contacts, as you know, with several foreign ministers of East European countries, we received a report that another East European country, a member of the Warsaw Pact, wants to strengthen relations with us. They have requested that no more information be released. From another country, whose foreign minister I met at the United Nations, we received signs indicating that they want to progress beyond what was discussed between myself and the foreign minister.

[Raviv] Do you connect all this, these signals from East European countries, to the upcoming summit talks between Reagan and Gorbachev?

[Shamir] There might be a Soviet attempt to show that they are more open.

[Ronen] Perhaps this is a trend that will eventually allow their participation in an international conference, despite the fact that you said that even if the Soviets renew diplomatic relations with us, you reject their participation.

[Shamir] I do not rule out the participation of the Soviets as such. I object to actually holding an international conference. I see a danger in holding an international conference in which even Britain and France are participants, because their positions on the problems with which we are concerned are very similar to the Soviet position.

[Ronen] Does that mean that you do not foresee any U.S.-Soviet agreement during Shultz' meeting next week in Moscow or during Reagan's meeting with Gorbachev, an agreement between Moscow and Washington on the political process in our region?

[Shamir] First of all, it is already known that the Middle East will not be on the agenda in the meeting between Reagan and Gorbachev. That is the first point. The second is that Shultz, during his visit to the Soviet Union, might perhaps discuss the issues concerning our region; he will certainly discuss the matter of the emigration of Jews from the Soviet Union. We asked him to raise the matter, and he promised to do so. But, in regard to results, we will wait and see.

Peres Denies Reports on Joint Plan With Husayn

TA310542 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Text] The Tehiya Party secretariat last night discussed what was described as a secret document prepared by the prime minister and the Jordanian king concerning the future of Judaea and Samaria. Our correspondent Amnon Nadav reports that according to the plan, Israel and Jordan will jointly rule over Judaea and Samaria. The Jordanian police will supervise the cities. The Jewish settlers of Judaea and Samaria will vote for the Knesset, whereas the Arabs will vote for the Jordanian Parliament. This plan is scheduled to be discussed in the framework of an international conference with Soviet and perhaps even Syrian participation early next year.

The prime minister has described reports on a secret document which he has prepared together with King Husayn as imaginary nonsense. Answering our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer, Mr Peres said he has not conveyed to King Husayn any plan and has no private plan of his own making.

Tehiya Cites Document

TA311131 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Text] The Tehiya Party says Prime Minister Peres has reached a secret agreement with King Husayn over some parts of a settlement of the future of Judaea and Samaria. Party leader Yuval Ne'eman said he did not have the document itself, but had been shown it and copied out its contents.

Cabinet Minister Ari'el Sharon made some of the charges, but Prime Minister Peres dismissed them as nonsense. Dan Eisenberg reports:

The details of a secret agreement as presented by Sharon and the Tehiya Party tally. Among them, Israel and Jordan will jointly administer the territories or, in formal language, will maintain a condominium over them. No new Jewish settlements will be built and no more land will be given to existing settlements. State-owned lands in the territories will be governed jointly and equally by Israel and Jordan. Control of water resources will also be held jointly. Jordan will police Arab cities and towns in the territories. It will also administer the Temple Mount in Jerusalem. Israel will be in charge of security and foreign affairs. Both the Tehiya Party and Sharon claim the sources of their information about the agreement are absolutely reliable. This morning the Prime Minister's Office issued a terse denial of these claims. The report is incorrect, a spokesman said; such a proposal has not been transmitted to Jordan. Sharon, and, it can be assumed, the rest of the Likud, do not accept this response. They are demanding further clarifications from the prime minister and will raise the matter at next week's Inner Cabinet meeting. Needless to say, they consider the alleged transmission of such proposals to Jordan as a violation of the coalition agreement. Tehiya Knesset Member Eli'ezer Waldman says he has no doubt the reports are true and Husayn's [word indistinct] for Peres is enough proof.

[Begin Waldman recording] And since we know that Peres met with Husayn, and if Husayn comes up and says that the Peres plan has positive parts to it, then it must be that he was already promised something. [end recording]

Waldman says his party will rally the public against the prime minister's plans and hopes that this time the Likud will join forces with it.

'Source' Confirms Discussion of West Bank Self-Rule

TA310740 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 31 Oct 85 p 2

[Report by Dalya Shehori]

[Text] Jerusalem has not yet received any reaction from Jordan to Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' speech to the Knesset on Monday, nor has any report been received on King Husayn's meeting with Yasir 'Arafat. Jerusalem is awaiting a report on these issues from the United States, but as far as is known, the United States has also not yet received any message from Husayn.

Following reports published over the past few days about plans prepared by the Prime Minister's Office in preparation for the negotiations with Husayn, an authoritative source confirmed that the Prime Minister's Office has various ideas which lean toward granting self-rule to the Palestinians in the West Bank, in accordance with the Begin government's autonomy plan, with the desire to give Jordan an important role, alongside Israel, in governing the autonomy framework.

The reference is mainly to facilitating the strengthening of the economic link between Jordan and the Arab population in the West Bank and its mayors.

At the same time, no proposals have as yet been given to Husayn, and the reference is to internal material that is still being considered and prepared toward the opening of negotiations with Jordan. The Prime Minister's Office is not dismissing the possibility that negotiations between Israel and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation will begin this year — that is, in the next 2 months. Reliable sources in the capital have expressed the belief that the appointment of the consul-general in East Jerusalem, WattCluverius, as Richard Murphy's aide indicates an intensification of the U.S. attempt to advance negotiations between Israel and Jordan by directing attention to the West Bank.

Israel, Jordan Negotiating Link of Electricity Grids

TA310837 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 31 Oct 85 pp 1, 14

[Report by Yisra'el Tomer]

[Text] There is a plan for the supply of electricity surpluses from Jordan to the West Bank by connecting the electricity grid in Judaea and Samaria to the Jordanian grid. Contacts over the plan have been held recently. This has been learned by the *YEDI'OT AHARONOT* correspondent from the most authoritative sources in Jerusalem.

The plan was put forward by Anwar Nusaybah, the chairman of the board of directors of the East Jerusalem Electric Corporation, who was formerly a senior minister in the Jordanian Government and is considered to be very close to King Husayn. Nusaybah recently made several visits to Amman to examine the plan from the practical aspect. In the Jordanian capital he was given the "green light" to continue dealing with the matter.

Authoritative sources in Jerusalem have told me that the Jordanian proposal regarding the supply of electricity surpluses to the West Bank creates an opening for practical cooperation between Israel and Jordan in one of the most vital areas of life for both countries. Anwar Nusaybah has already proposed the idea to authorized Israeli figures.

In this context, the following details have been learned: The plan was presented in the course of the talks Nusaybah, in his capacity as chairman of the East Jerusalem Electric Corporation, held with representatives of the Ministry of Energy and Infrastructure. These talks dealt with the future of the East Jerusalem Electric Corporation's rights, whose validity is scheduled to expire in January 1987.

On the basis of these rights, the East Jerusalem Electric Corporation is the sole supplier of electricity to East Jerusalem and the entire West Bank, including the settlements in Judaea and Samaria and the new Jewish quarters established around Jerusalem after the 6-Day War.

Together with the Jordanian proposal to link up the electricity grids, a proposal was also put forward to establish a joint Israeli-Jordanian electric company on the basis of 50-50 ownership to guarantee orderly electricity supplies to all the inhabitants — both Arab and Jewish — of Judaea and Samaria.

A senior source in the Israeli Electric Corporation told me that the implementation of the plant to link up the Jordanian electricity grid to that operating in East Jerusalem and the West Bank would require joint meetings between Jordanian and Israeli engineers to discuss technical problems.

Among the problems that would have to be solved are: differences of load between the two grids, the manner in which the load will be divided during the various hours of the day, and other problems. The Israeli Electric Corporation source also pointed out that it is common practise in Europe and North America to connect grids in different states with common borders in order to make efficient use of the surpluses.

Frayj Comments on 'Arafat-Husayn Contacts

TA301850 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj returned today from Amman. He was in Jordan during the talks between Husayn and 'Arafat, and noted the reactions to Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' speech. On returning from Amman, Frayj said: I am encouraged. Our correspondent in Judaea and Samaria, Arye Gus, spoke with Frayj:

[Begin recording] [Gus] Ilyas Frayj is very careful in talking about the impressions he gained from his visit to Amman. Two main conclusions are evident: First, Jordan will continue its efforts to attain a political solution in the region; second, Frayj does not expect a split between Husayn and 'Arafat.

Frayj left for Jordan on the eve of the talks between 'Arafat and Husayn in order to see which way the wind is blowing in Amman. Jordan, Frayj said, is reassessing the situation following the recent developments, namely, the hijacking of the *Achille Lauro*, the failure of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation in London, and Prime Minister Peres' speech.

Regarding the speech and Mr Peres' peace plan, Frayj said: There are some people who believe the speech contains positive elements; others in Amman think differently. In general, however, Shim'on Peres' address was well-received in Amman.

[Frayj, in English] Some think that it contains some positive elements; some think otherwise. But on the whole, the speech of Mr Peres was received well there.

[Gus] Frayj refused to go into any more detail, saying: I am not in a position to say whether there is a chance that the monarch will adopt some of the points of the prime minister's plan.

Frayj said he had no direct information on the meeting between the PLO and Jordan, but he is sure of one thing: There will not be a split between Husayn and 'Arafat, in spite of the fact that recent incidents embarrassed the king. Frayj added, however, that extremists in Israel also embarrass Jordan. In any event, he said, the two sides, the PLO and Jordan, are being careful to maintain the February agreement between them.

[Frayj, in English] I do not believe that that is going to happen. No. I think Jordan and the PLO are very careful to maintain the accords they signed in February this year.

[Gus] Will the PLO moderate its positions, in the wake of the meeting between 'Arafat and Husayn? Frayj's reply: It can never be said that this is impossible. I, he added, have always suggested that the PLO accept UN Resolutions 242 and 338, and recognize Israel on a mutual basis. [end recording]

To sum up, Frayj has returned from Amman encouraged. In his opinion, Jordan and the PLO will continue efforts to find a political solution.

Frayj Interviewed

JN301903 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Interview with Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj by radio correspondent Ibrahim Shahid; date and place not given]

[Excerpt] [Ibrahim Shahid] Mr Mayor, good evening.

[Ilyas Frayj] Good evening.

[Shahid] You returned from Jordan today, following a lightning visit. May we ask you about the visit and the tasks you carried out?

[Frayj] The purpose of the visit was to consult with officials in Jordan on financing projects in the Bethlehem municipality, to meet with officials in the EEC office on financing the sewage system project, as well as to meet with friends and officials in Jordan to discuss the current situation in the area.

[Shahid] Ilyas Frayj, what was the feeling there in the wake of recent developments and moves in the area?

[Frayj] In fact, I felt embarrassment in the Arab stand due to recent events, especially the hijacking of the Italian ship and the failure of the London meeting [between PLO representatives and Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe]. There were meetings there to assess the situation on new basis.

[Shahid] Ilyas Frayj, it has been decided to name the U.S. consul in East Jerusalem as an assistant to Murphy, the U.S. envoy to the Middle East, and to assign Morris Draper as U.S. consul in East Jerusalem. You know both men and their political views. How do you view this step? Is it a U.S. trend to quickly resolve the cause?

[Frayj] This step will undoubtedly help the Americans revitalize their efforts in their region. Assigning Mr Cluverius, who is an expert in this region's affairs, is an effort to intensify contacts and moves.

As for those of us who live in the occupied territory, what do we seek? We seek salvation from the occupation. We know that the path of salvation from the occupation is achieved through political negotiations.

Authoritative Sources: USSR Jewish Policy Stands

TA301512 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Authoritative sources in Israel emphasize that for the time being there is no change in the Kremlin's policy toward the Jews in the Soviet Union. Our correspondent Mikha'el Miro has learned that there was also no change in the emigration flow last month and that only 30 Jews left the Soviet Union. In addition, no immigration activist was invited to the (Ovir) offices to receive an exit visa.

Further on Reaction to Soviet Emigration Policy

TA301841 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Israeli officials have denied reports that thousands of Jews will be allowed out of the Soviet Union before the November summit between President Reagan and Soviet Communist Party Secretary General Mikhail Gorbachev. Dan Eisenberg reports:

[Begin recording] Although the sources I spoke to today did not outrightly deny the reports from Moscow about the imminent immigration to Israel of thousands of Jews, they said there are absolutely no indications that those reports are true. One source said he goes by the facts and the facts are that about 170 Jews left Russia in September and 30 in August.

According to the reports from diplomats in Moscow, the Russians are preparing thousands of exit visas which will be granted to Soviet Jews before the Reagan-Gorbachev summit. They added that an El Al delegation visited Moscow last week to discuss flying the immigrants to Israel via Bucharest.

Officials here say that although it would not be surprising if the Soviet Union made some sort of a gesture on the eve of the summit, perhaps the granting of a visa to a well-known personality or other, but the talk of thousands of exit visas is to distort the way things really work out of all proportion. In general, Israel has made a very cautious assessment of Gorbachev so far. He is considered a matter-of-fact pragmatist who plays down ideology. Israel and the Middle East are low on the list of his foreign policy priorities. In fact, he has never mentioned the Middle East or Israel in any of the former speeches he has made. So far, at least, Israeli officials have found no reason to believe there has been a change in the Russian attitude toward the Jews, today's reports to the contrary notwithstanding. [end recording]

Hungary Prepared To Open Representation 'Soon'

TA302114 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Hungary has informed Israel that it is prepared to open a representation here soon that would handle the strengthening of bilateral ties. Simultaneously, an Israeli representative would go to Budapest, where he would operate out of one of the embassies. This was reported by our correspondent Shim'on Schiffer.

Political sources in Jerusalem believe that this will take effect shortly after the Polish representation opens in Israel and an Israeli representative is sent to Warsaw.

Israel, Czechoslovakia To Exchange Representatives

TA310652 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 31 Oct 85 p 2

[Report by Ze'ev Hasper]

[Text] Diplomatic representatives will soon be exchanged between Israel and Czechoslovakia. *HADASHOT* learned this yesterday. This follows secret contacts held recently with representatives of the Czechoslovakian Administration.

During his recent stay in New York, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir met with the foreign ministers of Poland, Hungary, and Bulgaria. The meeting was the first since 1967.

In talks with the Polish foreign minister, it was decided to send representatives from Israel to Poland, as well as from Poland to Israel. The representatives will work out of existing embassies. No final agreements have been reached with Hungary and Bulgaria.

Mubarak Says Egypt To Stand by Commitments

TA301228 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 30 Oct 85 pp 1, 11

[Report by Sheri Robert from Cairo]

[Text] "I know King Husayn very well. He will never agree to negotiate with Israel without the PLO's participation. He knows that all the countries in the region will unanimously denounce him if he tries to do so. I think it is extremely dangerous not to involve the Palestinians who live outside the West Bank and the Gaza Strip in the talks." This was said by Egyptian President Husni Mubarak in a talk with the *MA'ARIV* correspondent in the presidential palace in Cairo yesterday.

The meeting was held with a correspondents' delegation from Geneva; this was the first time Mubarak met with an Israeli correspondent since the Air Force attack in Tunisia, the Larnaca murders, and the *Achille Lauro* hijacking. President Mubarak exuded goodwill and showed willingness to answer at length all questions posed to him.

To the question whether he will shortly meet Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, President Mubarak answered: "I am maintaining contacts with Prime Minister Peres. He is a flexible person who believes in peace. I want you to know and report that Israel has nothing to be afraid of or concerned about regarding relations with us. We will always stand by our commitments. Relations between Israel and Egypt will never reach the point where the two will not understand each other. I have never refused to meet Peres. At this particular time, however, a meeting would not be in line with the interests of the two countries. Before such a meeting, Israel must complete its withdrawal from Lebanon, make a good-will gesture on the Palestinian issue, and solve the Tabah problem. Much has already been done toward solving these three problems, and we are on the right track toward finding the solution. It is too early, however, for a meeting between the leaders. [no end quotation marks as published]

When asked about his opinion regarding the weakening of 'Arafat's status within the PLO, Mubarak answered: " 'Arafat is the leader chosen by the PLO, and it is not our job to suggest a different leader to them. We still have to use 'Arafat in order to bring about a peace arrangement. Syria is trying to establish a new Palestinian organization, but it will fail. A new PLO will only introduce a reign of hatred and terror which would be directed against the Palestinians, who are split among themselves, and against certain countries. If it transpires that some Arab countries support 'Arafat's PLO while others support the new faction, this will only make peace more remote. [no end quotation marks as published]

Mubarak went on to say: "I believe that strong and influential elements must be included in the Palestinian delegation for peace talks in order for the negotiations to produce results."

Mubarak was asked whether rumors to the effect that Egypt was willing to harbor 'Arafat and his men were true. His answer was "These are reports in the press and baseless rumors. 'Arafat is based in Tunis. I will not accept the PLO headquarters in Cairo. We have principles which we will never change, no matter what happens."

I went on to ask Mubarak whether he was not afraid of Soviet participation in the peace conference. He answered: "Why should we be afraid of Soviet participation in an international conference? After all, we, the parties in question, will be the majority. [no end quotation marks as published]

West Bank Students Protest Deportations

TA301400 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] In several institutions of higher learning in Judaea and Samaria there were signs of protest today against the plan to deport four residents of the terriories. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that at Bi'r Zayt University students threw stones at Israeli vehicles, blocked roads, and set fire to tires. The security forces did not intervene. Later the students dispersed, and the roadblocks were dismantled. Students at the Hebron Polytechnic held a strike. The security forces erected roadblocks at the entrance to Bethlehem University to prevent agitators from entering. The students of all the universities in the territories published a manifesto against the deportation orders and administrative detentions.

ALGERIA

Bendjedid Receives USSR's Voss, PFLP's Habash

LD301121 Algiers APS in English 1007 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Algiers, 30 Oct 85 (APS) — President Chadli Bendjedid received Tuesday [29 October] the chairman of the Soviet Parliament Avgust Vosse who is presently visiting Algeria at the head of a Soviet parliamentary delegation. On another turn, President Bendjedid received the secretary general of the Peoples' Front for the Liberation of Palestine, George Habash.

Soviet Parliamentary Delegation Ends Visit

LD302125 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] The Soviet parliamentary delegation headed by August Voss, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, left Algeria today after a visit.

He was seen off by brother Rabih Bitat, member of the Political Bureau and speaker of the National People's Assembly.

During its stay the Soviet parliamentary delegation was received by Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the party. The delegation also held talks with a delegation of the National People's Assembly, headed by brother Rabih Bitat, on bilateral relations, issues of common interest, and on the current international situation.

The delegation was also received by Brother Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, member of the Political Bureau and official in charge of the Central Committee Permanent Secretariat, and by Brother Abdelhamid Ibrahimi, candidate member of the Political Bureau and premier.

The delegation also visited Ghardaya, Qustantinah, and 'Annabah where they reviewed a number of social and economic achievements.

Iraqi Envoy Delivers Leader's Message to Bendjedid

LD302242 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the FLN party, at the presidential headquarters today, received Nuri Taha al-Ways, under secretary in the Iraqi Foreign Ministry and personal envoy of Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, who conveyed a message to the brother president.

The meeting was attended by Abdelkader Benkasi head of the international affairs and cooperation section at the presidency, and by the Iraqi ambassador to Algeria.

PDRY Envoy Arrives With Message for Bendjedid

LD301859 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] 'Abd al-Qadir 'Abd al-Ghani, member of the Yemeni Socialist Party Politbureau and envoy of PDRY President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, arrived in Algiers today with a message to President and FLN Secretary General Chadli Bendjedid concerning, as the Yemeni envoy himself has stated, cooperation, and consultations between the two countries with regard to the Arab situation in the Arab arena.

He was welcomed upon arrival by Abdlrazzak Bouhara, member of the FLN Central Committee Permanent Secretariat for Foreign Relations and Sadok [name indistinct], Central Committee member for foreign relations.

MOROCCO

PRC Vice Premier Arrives, Makes Statement

LD301357 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Tian Jiyun, vice premier of the PRC State Council, who is leading an important delegaton, arrived today in Morocco for a visit at the invitation of his majesty's government. In a statement at Nuwasir Airport Tian Jiyun expressed pleasure at being in Morocco, pointing out that the visit falls within the context of friendly relations between the Moroccan and the Chinese peoples. He added that the objective of the visit is to exchange views on strengthening friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

The Chinese official was welcomed on arrival by Minister of Posts and Telecommunications Mohand el-Ansar; Moulay (Zine Zahidi), minister accredited to the prime minister in charge of economic affairs; the director of Asian affairs at the Foreign Ministry; and the Chinese ambassador in Rabat.

Received by Lamrani

LD302205 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Excerpt] The prime minister, Mohamed Karim Lamrani, received this evening the Chinese vice premier, Tian Jiyun, and an accompanying delegation, which includes the assistant minister of foreign affairs and the deputy minister of foreign economic relations and trade.

This meeting was attended by the minister of public health, Tayeb Bencneikh; the minister delegate for economic affairs, Moulay Zine Zahidi; the minister of energy and mines, Mohamed Fattah; the secretary general of the ministry of commerce and industry, Smir Benani; and the prime minister's adviser, Rachid Haddaoui.

Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Arrives in Rabat
LD310153 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic
2000 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Nuri Isma'il arrived in Morocco this evening. On his arrival in Rabat, the Iraqi envoy gave a statement, in which he said:

I visit Morocco as an envoy for President Saddam Husayn, the president of Iraq, to his brother His Majesty King Hassan II. I am carrying a written message from the president to his majesty concerning the current Arab situation. I also carry the greetings of President Saddam Husayn to his brother, His Majesty King Hassan II, and his wishes of good health and happiness to his majesty, and to the fraternal Moroccan people the wishes of more progress and prosperity.

The Iraqi envoy was received by the chief of protocol at the Foreign Ministry and the Iraqi ambassador to Morocco.

SUDAN

Falasha Airlift Trial 30 Oct Proceedings Reported
JN301754 Khartoum SUNA in English 1730 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Khartoum, Oct. 30 (SUNA) — The court trying former vice-president and other officers for their involvement in the secret airlifting of the Ethiopian Jews Falasha to Israel today accepted the films and photographs that were lodged by the prosecution panel as accusation documents.

In its fifth session today the court took its decision over the films and photos following the objection of the defence attorney which impeached the credibility of these document because it is not possible to discuss the issue with those [who] produced them including an American journalist.

The chief-judge of the court argued that the accepting or denying of the proof as an evidence and its evaluation and weight would be considered only after the showing of the documents.

Then the court displayed the film which the prococution panel produced at (?Tawawi) camp near Gedaref in eastern Sudan. The film showed the Falasha refugees revealing that the operation had been accomplished by a rate of four flights per day.

The chief of the first defendant, defence panel lawyer 'Abd al-'Aziz Adu, however did not attend the display of the film.

After half an hour recess the interrogator asked [that] the court accept two files obtained from SUDAN NEWS AGENCY information and research section as documents. The decision on accepting the documents will be considered in the next session.

Then the court displayed the second film which revealed the transportation of the Falasha to Israel via Sudan and other countries. The film was produced by an American journalist [and] includes interviews with a number of the Falasha.

UAE Daily Interviews Deputy Prime Minister
GF301716 Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic
30 Oct 85 p 15

[Interview with Samuel Aro Pol, Sudanese deputy prime minister and minister of irrigation and hydrology, by 'Abdin Sama'h in Khartoum — date not given]

[Excerpts] 'Abdin Sama'h: There was a mutiny among Sudanese Army units recently. What is your view on it? Was it racially motivated as has been reported?

Samuel Aro Pol: It was a small mutiny, which has become exaggerated. The Sudanese Army consists of individuals from different Sudanese tribes, such as Ja'liyin, Shaigia, and Hadandwah in the north and east, Dinka and Nuba in the south and west, and others. When they join the Army they are considered soldiers of the Sudanese Army and governed by the laws and charters of the Army. There is no segregation in the Army, and what has been said to the effect that this was a racial mutiny is a narrow viewpoint. Even though we have little information about mutiny, it was revealed that the mutiny was limited.

Sama'h: There were demonstrations in Khartoum recently against Garang and his movement. Has this affected the issue of the southern Sudan?

Pol: These demonstrations were organized by the Islamic National Front. It is a political organization. My view is that it fears democracy and hides itself behind the Army, preferring to live under a dictatorial regime. Today it exerts much effort to jeopardize the democratic regime and to hinder efforts to resolve issues of the homeland by dialogue and insists on applying Islamic laws. The demonstrations and other methods it adopts have not been successful. Meanwhile, we work for the unity of the Sudanese people, encouraging them to make great efforts to remedy the issue of the homeland through democratic ways, of which the Islamic Front has unjustified fears. They must work to spread their ideology and try to convince people of their ideology, and not to stage demonstrations, which only lead to great fears. If this party consults with us, we will extend advice to it, because the demonstrations will not help the government or the Sudanese Army to solve the problems of Sudan.

Sama'h: Sudanese-Egyptian relations have cooled recently. What is your opinion?

Pol: No. Relations have not become tepid. I would say that bilateral relations must be reviewed and revised in all legal aspects. I think this is the mission of the transitional government and the coming government.

Sama'h: Sudanese-Ethiopian relations have become lax recently. What is your view?

Pol: Sudanese-Ethiopian relations have improved since the April popular uprising. During the era of toppled Numayri, relations were based on deception and treachery from one side and smeared by the insults of the Ethiopian and Libyan presidents from the other side. We in the transitional government, however, do not adopt such a policy. Since we came to

power, which was given to us by the people, we have not insulted anyone for any reason. We say only that we want solid friendship and relations with our neighbors. We have sent envoys to all of our neighbors to strengthen our neighborhood relations. we do not want conflicts with any of our neighbors. We still affirm that differences can be resolved by dialogue. We will stick to this policy until we transfer Sudan to an elected government.

Defense Minister on Cease-Fire, Egypt's Support

JN301819 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1745 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Khartoum, 30 Oct (SUNA) — Defense Minister Major General 'Uthman 'Abdallah has announced that the formation of a committee to control the cease-fire between the Armed Forces and the Sudanese People's Liberation Army [SPLA] is possible and is being studied by the Armed Forces General Command. In a statement to the press, his excellency added: In any case we do not accept any preconditions excluding (?moving) targets from the cease-fire, as John Garang announced. The Armed Forces will continue their normal and administrative movements regardless of the circumstances. He added: At the same time, the Armed Forces will adhere to cease-fire except when defending themselves.

The defense minister added that such a committee can be formed of representatives of the People's Armed Forces, the SPLA, and (?neutral politicians).

With regard to the fighting now waging between Garang and the Anya Nya 2, Maj Gen 'Uthman 'Abdallah said he is against any tribal dispute in the south, because this is not in the interest of security and stability. He pointed out that the Anya Nya 2 forces have asserted they welcome dialogue to resolve the homeland's problems.

In another development the defense minister announced that the technical and administrative support agreed upon with the Egyptian forces will begin to arrive in the country in the coming week.

Communist Party Leader Views Need for Democracy

JN301146 Khartoum SUNA in English 1019 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Khartoum, Oct. 30 (SUNA) — The sole way for Sudanese people, after the April 6 popular uprising, is the way of democracy, which should be secured and furnished with the necessary guarantees that prevent the emergence of the new dictator whatever his political colour or motivations, Secretary General of the Sudanese Communist Party Muhammad Ibrahim Nuqud said in a press interview issued by the daily *AL-AYAM* here today.

Nuqud further asserted that Sudan was plagued with two kinds of military dictatorship "because there have been defects in our parliamentary democracy."

These periods of military regimes have resulted in violation of national sovereignty, confiscation of democracy and deformation of the national economy. The secretary general of the Sudanese Communist Party has called for a secular democratic constitution. This constitution, however, may profit from all the virtuous values and principles that lead the society to progress, he argued.

Touching on southern Sudan question Nuqud said the democratic dialogue is the only legitimate way for solving the problem of southern Sudan and the other less developed areas in the country.

Southern Sudanese citizen [word indistinct] their responsibility in solving these problems, he said.

He further called for rescinding the September Laws "Islamic laws" and state security one, which he described as time bombs that will blow up the April 6 upheaval.

The secretary general of the Sudanese Communist Party condemned the government policy towards the liquidation of the defunct regime impact in the different fields.

The only means for liquidating May regime impact is the people stress.[sentence as received] The National Alliance for the salvation of the country has to lead the people to this effect instead of waiting for decision from the Transitional Military Council or the cabinet Nuqud added.

SPLA Radio on Garang Speech, Clashes With Regime

EA302019 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Excerpts] The leader of SPLA-SPLM [Sudanese People's Liberation Army-Sudanese People's Liberation Movement], Colonel Dr John Garang de Mabior, has made further clarification on the recent declaration of the cease-fire and the conditions embodied in his letter to Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah. He made the clarification in his address to the third officers' course at the SPLA Institute of Revolutionary Studies on 28 October 1985.

In his address, the SPLA-SPLM leader made it clear to the Sudanese people that the Transitional Military Council [TMC] and the Council of Ministers should publicly declare a commitment to step down after the national congress. He stressed that SPLA-SPLM is ready to enter into national dialogue with all the political forces at any time, provided that the SPLA-SPLM is taken for what it is, as a national movement dedicated to taking part in solving the problems of the whole Sudan.

On the issue of elections the SPLA-SPLM leader said that the movement does not fear elections, and that it could contest the elections as SPLM in conjunction with the country's political forces which have openly declared their support for it.

The deliberate cease-fire violation by Siwar al-Dhahab's troops has brought in its wake a series of government army attacks on SPLA positions. Radio SPLA has learned that SPLA units clashed on 23 October 1985 with Siwar al-Dhahab's forces between the Nubah mountains in southern Darfur and Bariang in upper Nile. According to our correspondent's reports, their fight resulted in 43 enemy soldiers being killed and seizure of a

large quantity of arms and ammunition from the enemy forces, which was largely made up from the Hajjanah.

It is to be recalled that only 2 days ago on 26 October 1985 Siwar al-Dhahab's combined force of regular troops and his Gordon Kong-led militia attacked the SPLA at Ulang. The attacking force, which had come by steamer from Malakal, was beaten back by Wolf Battalion under the command of Major Dr Yak Majer Deng.

In another development Siwar al-Dhahab's forces combined with Gordon Kong's militia attacked SPLA forces of Wolf Battalion in (Wunpiaw) on 28 October 1985 and were beaten back.

According to our correspondent accompanying the Wolf Battalion, the enemy suffered heavy casualties, which resulted in seizure of the following by the SPLA soldiers: 1 G3, large quantities of arms and ammunitions, 43 (bells), RPG-7 rocket shells, and 82-mm mortar shells. The operation was conducted by First Lieutenant Aweid al-Karim, commander of 3d Company, First Lieutenant Telefoon Kuku, commander of 4th company, and Lieutenant Michael Nyal, commander of 6th company.

TUNISIA

PRC's Tian Jiyun Makes Statement, Departs 30 Oct

LD301309 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Tian Jiyun, vice premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, and the delegation accompanying him left Tunisia this morning after a 4-day official visit, which he described as having had very satisfactory results.

He was seen off by Mohamed Mzali, prime minister and interior minister; Mansour Skhiri, minister director of the President's Office; Hedi Baccouche, director of the Socialist Destourian Party; 'Abderrazak Kefi, minister of information; and Mahmoud Mestiri, secretary of state to the foreign minister.

Tian Jiyun made a statement in which he said that he had friendly talks with President Habib Bourguiba, whom he described as a great leader of the Tunisian people and a big friend of the Chinese people. He said that he held talks with Mohamed Mzali on broadening bilateral cooperation and international issues, and that they were crowned with positive results. He explained that agreement was reached on the intensification of trade cooperation in the form of barter trade, which would help consolidate economic cooperation between Tunisia and the People's Republic of China. He added that he and Hedi Baccouche had exchanged views on the consolidation of friendship between the Socialist Destourian Party and the Chinese Communist Party. He expressed great satisfaction at the visit and thanked the Tunisian Government and people for their generous hospitality and warm reception. He wished Tunisia prosperity, wished President Habib Bourguiba good health and happiness, and wished for long life for Tunisian-Chinese friendship.

Opposition Parties Back Labor Federation

LD301559 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1247 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Tunis, 30 Oct (KUNA) — Five Tunisian opposition parties today announced their solidarity with the UGTT, The Tunisian Labor Federation, led by Habib Achour, in its confrontation with the government. Meanwhile, the opposition paper *AL-RA'Y* urged all parties to be reasonable in order to preserve Tunisia's interest, stability and independence.

While the official press continues publishing photocopies of petitions whose signatories call for the deposition of Habib Achour from the leadership of the UGTT, a joint communique issued by five major opposition parties underlines what it describes as the dangerous line followed by the government in dealing with the federation, and the dire consequences it might have on the country.

The communique, signed by leaders of the Social Democrats Movement, the Islamic Tendency Movement, the Tunisian Communist Party, the Popular Unity Party, and the Socialist Progressive Grouping, calls on the government to stop the campaign and attacks directed in particular against the organs of the UGTT and public liberties.

The communique stresses that the five parties consider that resolving the labor federation's internal problems is the prerogative of the trade unionists affiliated to the federation. The five opposition parties have also urged all nationalist forces and public opinion to stand against anything that is likely to threaten the democratic gains of the country, most importantly the UGTT.

In their communique the parties also affirm that the settlement of the differences existing between the government and the labor federation must be achieved through responsible dialogue and a mentality of understanding and taking the higher national interest into consideration.

The crisis between the government and the UGTT arose 1 year ago, when the federation asked for a pure and simple wages and salaries hike for workers and professional staff, while the government insisted on making such a rise conditional on higher production and improved productivity. Later the government reproached the labor federation for its lack of haste in announcing its denunciation of the expulsion of Tunisian workers from Libya.

ETHIOPIA

Mengistu, Delegation Depart for Moscow

EA311017 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0900 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Text] Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, secretary general of the Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] Central Committee, Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC] chairman, and commander in chief of the revolutionary armed forces, left for Moscow today for a friendly working visit to the USSR at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the government.

The comrade secretary general was seen off at Bole International Airport by Comrade Fikre Selassie Wogderes, member of the WPE Central Committee Political Bureau and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Comrade Fiseha Desta, secretary of the WPE Central Committee. WPE Central Committee Political bureau members and candidate members, ministers, WPE Central Committee members, and the Soviet ambassador to Revolutionary Ethiopia were present during the ceremony.

On arrival at Bole International Airport Comrade Mengistu was saluted by a guard of honor and the national anthem was played. Later the comrade secretary general inspected the guard of honor and the guard of honor marched past the dais. The high-ranking delegation from Revolutionary Ethiopia accompanying the comrade secretary general includes Comrade Adis Tedla, member of the WPE Central Committee Political Bureau and deputy chairman of the National Committee for Central Planning.

KENYA

Uganda Peace Talks Continue in Nairobi 30 Oct

Moi: 'Tremendous Progress'

EA301705 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Excerpts] The fourth round of the Ugandan peace talks continued today at Harambee House in Nairobi under the chairmanship of the President Daniel Arap Moi. The Ugandan Government delegation in today's talks was led by Colonel Wilson Toko, who is the vice chairman of the ruling Military Council, while the National Resistance Movement delegation was led by its chairman, Mr Yoweri Museveni. Speaking shortly after the meeting, President Moi said that tremendous progress had been made. The peace talks will continue tomorrow.

'Text' of NRM Proposals

EA301400 Nairobi KENYA TIMES in English 30 Oct 85 pp 6, 21

[Text] The following is the full text of the NRM [National Resistance Movement] proposals presented at the resumed Uganda peace talks.

Cease-fire: The two parties have already agreed to the terms and conditions for observing a cease-fire. NRM reiterates these conditions as enumerated in Appendix I and adds that it is willing to observe an immediate cease-fire during the duration of the peace talks in order to provide a suitable atmosphere for the conducting of these talks provided:

Such cease-fire does not effect a change in the de facto position on the ground like the opening of roads, removal of mines, etc, but is limited to a cease-fire of the actual fighting.

There is an immediate stoppage to all acts of murder, rape, robbery, harassment and other acts of violation of human rights of the civilian population throughout Uganda.

Composition of the Military Council:

At the previous round of the peace talks, the two sides had agreed on the following matters regarding the composition of the Military Council:

Chairman/head of state (General Tito Okello) - 1.

NRA [National Resistance Army] - 7; NRA [as published] - 7; UFM [Uganda Freedom Movement] - 1; UNRF [Uganda Nataional Rescue Front] - 1.

The NRM had agreed on the representation of UFM and UNRF, the representation of Fedemu [Federal Democratic Movement of Uganda] by one person and the possible representation of FUNA [Former Uganda National Army] upon that organisation ridding its leaderhsip of former commissioned officers in Idi Amin's Army and former members of the State Research Bureau on the clear understanding that all those groups had laid down their arms and were neutral as between the two sides who were continuing with hostilities.

Unfortunately, since the third round of the peace talks, a completely new situation has been created by these groups taking up arms and actively fighting against the NRA. This action on the part of these groups has effectively turned them into enemies of the NRM with the result that the de facto position in Uganda today is that there are two belligerents in the field, namely the NRA on one hand and the military junta supported by and allied with FUNA, Fedemu, UFM, and UNRF.

Therefore those fighting groups have forfeited their privileges of being represented on the Military Council as separate entities, and the NRM, in the light of the changed circumstances, now proposes that the two parties to the peace talks, namely the military junta and NRM should jointly form a Military Council consisting initially of seven NRA members and seven junta members under the chairmanship of General Tito Okello as head of state. The Joint Military Council thus formed would thereafter consider coopting any person from those groups who can usefully serve on the Military Council.

Representation of political parties on the council

NRM still believes that the political parties that participated in the 1980 Ugandan general elections, namely DP [Democratic Party], UPC [Uganda People's Congress], UPM [Uganda Patriotic Movement], and CP [Conservative Party] should each be represented on the council by one member, but is prepared to defer this matter to be taken up later on by the jointly constituted Military Council in consultation with the parties themselves.

Vice-chairmanship:

NRM still reiterates that it is only proper and logical that the position of the vice-chairman of the Military Council should be filled by a member of the NRM.

Duties, functions and qualifications of members of the Military Council should be discussed and agreed to at this conference.

Organisation of security and the formation of a new national army:

NRM does not believe that in order to achieve genuine peace it is necessary to ahve complete disarmament. However, we believe that Uganda needs a new national army that shall be broadly based and representative of the country as a whole. NRM firmly believes that those who sacrificed so much for their country by genuinely fighting for the achievement of democracy and preservation of basic human rights in Uganda are entitled to be accorded first priority in the formation and constitution of the new national army, without prejudicing the necessity for that army to be truly national and broad-based.

To this effect, NRM proposes that the best way to get the army we want would be by first creating a nucleus for that army, consisting of an equal small number of, say 4,000 each, carefully selected officers and men from the NRM and the military junta and integrating them under the observation of personnel from friendly countries. These officers and men would be armed. The other officers and men of the NRA, the junta, other groups and all armed security services would in the meantime be temporarily disarmed and placed in specified assembly points or centres awaiting their absorption into the new army, other security organs or return to civilian life, should they not be found suitable. This process will be continued, each side contributing in equal numbers at every stage, until the required size of the army has been realised.

In this respect, we want to reiterate that all officers and men who served in the Uganda Army under Idi Amin shall not be eligible for absorption into the new national army unless:

They are necessary to fill places therein which cannot otherwise be filled and:

They have been carefully screened and vetted. We also wish to emphasise that the only role for foreigners in this exercise is that of monitoring, observation and training. We do not believe that foreign peace-keeping forces can be effective as history has amply shown. Moreover, such foreign peace-keeping forces would impinge on the sovereignty of our country. Finally, NRM proposes that Kenya, Tanzania, Australia or Canada should be requested to provide observers for this exercise.

Minimum programme, recent appointments and promotions and decrees.

The NRM believes:

That the minimum programme which it has proposed should be part and parcel of the agreement and that the programme should be adopted by both parties (see Appendix 2). [as published]

That all decrees made between 27th July 1985 and the date of agreement between NRM and the military junta shall be reviewed as a top priority.

That all appointments and promotions made by the military junta between 27th July 1985 and the date of the agreement between NRM and the junta shall be nullified.

National conference:

Believing in maximum participation of the population in shaping the destiny of our country, NRM proposes that at an appropriate date the joint Military Council shall convene a national conference representing all broad shades of opinion in the country to discuss key national issues and questions affecting the future organisation, administration and well-being of the country.

"Parties Agree on Cease-Fire"

The cease-fire:

The two parties do hereby agree to put into effect and observe a cease-fire on the following conditions and terms:

The UNLA shall not recruit or arm any ex-soldiers who served in Amin's regime. All such soldiers who have been recruited or armed prior to the fall of Obote or subsequently shall be disarmed, demobilised and re-settled in Uganda, like other returnees. The UNLA shall likewise stop arming other fighting groups and disarm those they have armed.

Until the time comes for the integration of all fighting forces into one national army, no member of any fighting group shall be incorporated into UNLA.

No soldier or any other personnel under the command or control of any of the fighting groups shall engage in any act that violates the human rights of the civilian population. All security forces who have committed crimes since the 27th July 1985 shall be immediately disciplined, and disciplining of such security forces shall become a routine practice and part of the operational code of conduct. UNLA, NRA and other fighting groups should not under any circumstances whatsoever mobilise and deploy their troops without first securing mutual consent.

All NRM political detainees should be immediately released.

All parties should forthwith stop the acquisition of arms and ammunitions and any other military hardware.

These conditions shall be widely publicised throughout Uganda.

Minimum programme for the interim government:

Re-establishment of security in the country through programmes of re-training and re-education of all security forces, the creation of peoples militias and the involvement of the population in their own security using local committees as well as strengthening local administrative police services.

The re-building of a truly national, patriotic and disciplined army reflecting the national character. This will include the integration of NRA, UNLA, and other forces, recruitment, training, re-training and education.

Personnel who were involved in crimes against the people must be excluded.

Human rights issues:

The supreme Military Council will make arrangements for the appointment of an international commission of inquiry to investigate the genocidal practices and crimes committed during the Amin and Obote regimes for trial and punishment.

Strict observance of human rights shall characterise all actions of the government and its agencies, particularly the security agencies, during the interim period and after.

Formulation and implementation of measures to rid the nation of corrupt practices and the plunder and waste of national resources by unscrupulous Ugandans, foreigners or foriegn agencies. This will cover, among other things, the drawing up and enforcement of a leadership code to govern the national and local leaders.

The drawing-up and implementation of a programme of return, resettlement and rehabilitation of displaced persons in the war-ravaged areas. Special programmes will be implemented for Luwero, Mubende, Mpigi, the west Nile, Ankole and Toro which will include the rehabilitation of road, hospital and school services.

Arrangements will be made for the return of refugees. The international community will be requested to be actively involved.

Laying groundwork for the setting-up of a self-sustaining economy linking agriculture and industry into an integrated agrobased industrial project.

The rehabilitation of the production of export crops, i.e. coffee, tea, cotton, tobacco, etc., in addition to the expansion of diversified food production for both local consumption and export.

In the field of industrial production to initially concentrate on the rehabilitation of those manufacturing and mining industries which have fallen into disuse as well as those which are in marginal production. Particular attention will be given to industries which produce essential consumer goods, e.g. textiles, soap, salt, paper and sugar

The rehabilitation of basic social services, i.e. health, education, water, and sewage, transport and housing.

To undertake the stabilisation of the fiscal and monetary system, including the realignment of price structures as well as dealing with spiralling inflation.

To set up committees at village, Muluka, Gombolola and [words indistinct] areas.

To set in motion the process of drawing up a new popular constitution and its enactment, including the appointment of a constitutional commission, public debate, election of a constituent assembly and the enactment of the final constitution by the assembly.

Making appropriate arrangements to ensure a free and fair general election under the new popular constitution.

Government Reacts

EA301950 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] The government delegation to the Uganda peace talks in Nairobi has accused the National Resistance Army [NRA] of escalating its demands.

Replying to the NRA proposals at the current round of talks the head of the government delegation and vice chairman of the Military Council, Colonel Toko, said the Uganda Government is disturbed that many key aspects of the NRM's [National Resistance Movement] proposals for the fourth round of peace talks as presented on Monday have very serious implications for the prospects of successfully concluding the talks.

He pointed out that the NRM's stance throughout the process of the peace talks has been characterized by escalation of demands.

For example, with regard to the composition of the Military Council, NRM's initial demand was for adequate representation. Following consultation just before Nairobi three, NRM had agreed to accept six seats on the council. When this was in fact offered during Nairobi III, NRM reneged on this understanding and instead demanded parity with UNLA [Uganda National Liberation Army].

During the Nairobi III, when it appeared that parity might be granted, then in further escalation NRM demanded the position of vice chairmanship of the Military Council. In contrast to these (?profession) of escalating demands, government, for its part, has all along been conciliatory and accommodating in the interest of peace in Uganda. In this belief today government had granted both parity and the position of vice chairmanship to the NRA, thus meeting all the demands presented at Nairobi III.

The demands contained in the NRM's latest memorandum constitute yet another level of escalation, for now the NRM are

laying claim on nearly 50 percent of the seats on the Military Council.

Col Toko said this is unacceptable. He said another disturbing point throughout the peace talks has been NRM's practice to renege on previously agreed position. In that regard government has been disturbed by the continued NRM's stand or position on the question of representation of the Military Council of all other fighting groups. For example during Nairobi III, it was definately agreed that all fighting groups must be represented on the Military Council. In view of this agreement, it is difficult to understand NRM'S latest demand for the exclusion of all other fighting groups from the council.

The vice chairman of the Military Council and minister of defense declared that NRM's objection to the inclusion of representatives of the FUNA [Former Uganda National Army], UNRF [Uganda National Rescue Front], so-called Amin's men is unprincipled. For 5 years, NRA worked closely with these groups to overthrow Obote's government.

NRA signed an agreement with these groups to wage war together against Obote and to share power thereafter. This cooperation is evidenced by the various agreements signed between the NRA and UNRF-FUNA.

The agreement was signed by Mr Yoweri Museveni and Mr (Katabarwa), on behalf of NRA and by Brigadier Moses Ali and Major General Mondo on behalf of UNRF in London on 7 January, 1982. Col Toko wondered how the NRA could cooperate closely for 5 years with these groups and agree to share power but now find it difficult to work together with them to establish peace in Uganda.

Furthermore, it is not a secret that a contingent of soldiers who served during Amin's time are members of the NRA, and are presently deployed in Kasese. The government also knows that there are many nonnationals within the ranks of NRA and that NRA heavily depends on them as a fighting force.

As stated in the government aide memoire the inclusion of nonnationals in any fighting group is unacceptable.

In the light of these facts the government said one can only conlude that the acceptability of a group depends on their disposition toward the NRA and Yoweri Museveni, and not any objective criteria principles. This unprincipled attitude, it added, is not in the interest of peace, stability, and reconciliation in Uganda.

Government on its part has adopted the following policies to all the returnees:

One: All Ugandans are welcome to return home.

Two: Those returnees who may have committed crimes should be punished according to the law.

Three: The invitation to return homes does not apply to non-Ugandans.

Four: In order to achieve genuine and lasting peace, all fighting groups should be included in the peace process.

The position at the end of Nairobi III is that the NRM has agreed to conditions for cease-fire, justifying this rejection [as heard] on the following grounds: It was not easy for them to communicate with their units in the fields. It would be impossible for them to reach such units, which were already on the move. It could not be implemented in the absence of clear definition of what would constitute its violation, that the type of war they were fighting with units scattered throughout the country was not amenable to the implementation of cease-fire as agreed to, that they were not in a position to monitor the warlike preparation (?by) the Kampala junta.

In its latest position, NRM continues to reject the government demand for immediate and unconditional cease-fire. Government delegation insistence on immediate and unconditional cease-fire takes into account the difficulties of implementing a conditional cease-fire as expressed by the NRM. We accept the NRM discretion in their paper to the effect that such cease-fire should not affect the same in the de facto position on the ground but the government insists that civilian traffic should be allowed to move freely.

For the purpose of the free movement of civilian traffic, the government delegation insists that landmines and other explosive devices planted on the roads by the NRM should be removed by them immediately at the commencement of the cease-fire.

On the composition of the Military Council, it was agreed that Gen Tito Okello Lutwa was accepted to both parties as chairman and head of state. The agreed-to position in Nairobi III was that all fighting groups must be presented on the Military Council and that criteria worked out and agreed to which would exclude individuals from membership of the council should be applied in a standard manner without any bias.

It was further agreed that there would be parity between UNLA and NRA with seven members each. All other fighting groups except Fedemu it was agreed, would be represented by one member each.

The position now being tabled by the NRA eliminates the representation for Fedemu, UFM, FUNA and UNRF leaving the Military Council composed only of UNLA and NRA with seven members each. The position of the chairman and head of state remaining the same as before.

The reason for this major reneging the previous agreement is that, in their words, in the memorandum, since the third round of the peace talks, a completely new situation has been created by these groups taking up arms and actively fighting against the NRA. This action on the part of these groups has effectively turned them into enemies of the NRA. Therefore these fighting groups have forfeited their privilege of being represented on the Miltiary Council as separate entities. Government delegation affirms most unequivocally its position as stated in aide memoire and rejects the NRM's revised proposals as unacceptable and unprincipled.

The reason for insisting on the representation of all fighting groups has been repeatedly stated before. In order to achieve the goals of peace and reconciliation all fighting groups should be represented on the Military Council. The exclusion of certain groups from the political process has bedevilled our recent history. We should avoid the repetition of this mistake.

The NRM cannot possibly, on principle, argue that the representation of the fighting groups on the council is a privilege — it is a right and a prerequisite for peace. Indeed representation is not a right to be granted on the basis of the NRA vis-a-vis the particular group at the particular (?moment.)

In any case, if beligerence against the NRA is to be the basis for exclusion of a particular group from the council, then why is the NRA not insisting on the exclusion of the UNLA from the council?

Disarmament and a new national army: The government position remains as [word indistinct] in government aide memoire on peace talks with the NRA, revised on 28 October, 1985 (?as follows): In order to achieve genuine and a lasting peace, there is need for complete disarmament.

This would mean disarming all the forces, i.e. UNLA, NRA, Fedemu, UFM, UNRF, and FUNA. In this respect UNLA, Fedemu, UFM, UNRF, and FUNA have already indicated their willingness to lay down their arms. The NRA should make the same commitment.

The exercise of disarmament should also include the other armed security services. Complete disarmament will enable Ugandans to discuss the future of their country in a free atmosphere without the fear of coercion by any (?group). Uganda needs a new national army. A mere merger of the present forces would only compound the present problem of factionalism in the military.

However, the Military Council may incorporate into the new national army some elements of the present forces as they deem appropriate. The new national army should be broadly based and representative of the country as a whole. The military council shall ensure that non-nationals are not admitted to the new national army.

(?Regarding) national sovereignty, the NRM argues that the proposal to invite multinational outside assistance to monitor the process of disarmament and building of a new national army amounts to compromising the national sovereignty of Uganda.

Government is unquestionably committed to safeguarding the national sovereignty of Uganda.

Indeed, in the present situation in Uganda we need some outside assistance to augment our efforts to establish peace and stability without which the very (?notion) of sovereignty in question could be in jeopardy.

Bona fide multinational assistance invited by Ugandans to monitor the process of disarmament and the building of a new army poses no threat to our national sovereignty.

On the contrary, it is NRA's heavy involvement with various international interests that constitutes a real threat to Uganda's national sovereignity.

Ugandan Leader's 30 Oct Predeparture Statement Cited

LD301532 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1400 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Excerpt] The chairman of the Military Council and head of state, General Tito Okello Lutwa, has returned home from Nairobi, where he held talks with the leader of the NRA [National Resistance Army], Mr Yoweri Museveni, under the chairmanship of President Moi of Kenya. The meeting took place at Harambee House last night.

According to the public relations section of the Military Council, Gen Tito Okello Lutwa urged Mr Museveni to stop fighting, return home, and join the rest of Ugandans to plan and build the country.

Speaking to newsmen before returning home this morning after a 2-day visit to the Kenyan capiital, the general once again called upon the NRA to be genuine and serious in the search for peace in Uganda. He said if the NRA is indeed interested in peace and has the interest of Uganda at heart, the government offer to the NRA of the vice chairmanship and parity on the Military Council should pave the way for a negotiated settlement at the current Nairobi peace talks.

He said his presence in Nairobi was a clear sign of the Military Council's total commitment to end bloodshed and bring peace to Uganda.

Spokesman Denies Report of Obote Camp in Kenya

EA302135 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1400 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] A spokesman of the Kenya High Commission in Kampala has categorically denied a report in the Friday edition of the *CITIZEN* newspaper that Obotes' guerrillas have a base in Kenya.

In a press release issued in Kampala today, the spokesman dismissed as unfounded, far-fetched, and malicious any suggestion that Kenya favors any of the fighting factions in Uganda.

He said Kenya has never departed from her avowed policy of good-neighbourliness and noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries.

UGANDA

Fighting Groups Reject NRA Peace Talks Tactics

EA311152 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1000 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Text] The four fighting groups which have already reached understanding with the government have totally rejected what

they termed the fascist and (?abortive) tactics now being deployed by the NRA [National Resistance Army] to impose itself on the people of Uganda.

In a joint statement issued in Kampala today, the leaders of Fedemu [Federal Democratic Movement of Uganda], FUNA [Former Uganda National Army], UFM [Uganda Freedom Movement], and UNRF [Uganda National Rescue Front] demanded that the curent Nairobi peace talks limit themselves to bringing NRA-NRM [National Resistance Movement] to the final talks in Kampala in accordance with the memorandum of understanding they signed with the Military Council after the July coup.

They explained that in accepting the cease-fire and agreeing to participate in further negotiations, demanded that the NRA-NRM be brought into final peace talks, in which the details would be presented and discussed by all groups. [sentence as heard] They emphasized that by accepting nominal representation on the military council, they did not reach final agreement with the UNLA [Uganda National Liberation Army] or the military council about their full respective representation.

Constistent with our commitment to peace and reconciliation they said, the NRA-NRM stands accused for the escalation of the current fighting in the country. They argued that the NRA has no right to use the limited forum of the Nairobi talks to grab power and entrench itself over the people of Uganda. They said they believe that the proposed peace conference of all Ugandan districts, political parties, fighting groups, and religious groups, given the present circumstances of Uganda, is the only logical forum to which the NRA-NRM or any other group must present its proposals.

They therefore, rejected what they called attempts by the NRA-NRM to deny any fighting group participation in the current peace process. The statement was signed by Dr Lwanga for Fedemu, Major Onzi for UNRF, Dr Kayiira for UFM, and Major General Lumago for FUNA.

CAMEROON

French Minister Dumas Arrives 31 Oct

AB310848 Paris AFP in French 0801 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Text] Yaounde, 31 Oct (AFP) — Roland Dumas, French minister of external relations, arrived in Yaounde early today and was welcomed at the airport by his Cameroonian counterpart, William Eteki Mboumoua.

Mr Dumas, who is accompanied by an important delegation comprising Jacques Mitterrand, director of the French Office for Armament, will be in the Cameroonian capital for 24 hours. He will hold talks with Mr Mboumoua before having lunch with President Paul Biya. He will later meet with Sadou Hayatou, minister of planning and territorial development, then with Commerce and Industry Minister Edouard Nomo Ongolo. Mr Dumas will leave Yaounde tomorrow morning for Lagos.

Congo-Cameroon Commission Proceedings Noted

AB301412 Dakar PANA in French 1125 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Yaounde, 30 Oct (CAMNEWS/PANA) — "There is no border dispute between Congo and Cameroon," it was officially indicated in Yaounde on Wednesday, the 3d day of the deliberations of the third session of the Congolese-Cameroonian joint commission devoted to the examination of border problems, education, and cooperation in the field of forestry.

Concerning border problems, the experts of both countries — in the absence of a border dispute — ratified the recommendations of the second meeting of the ad hoc border commission held in Yaounde on 16 and 17 July 1985. Concerning education, the experts expressed satisfaction about the present level of cooperation before looking for ways and means of strengthening it further through the reception of more Congolese students in Cameroon.

Finally, the Congolese and Cameroonian delegations examined the problem of evacuation of Cameroonian timber via Pointe Noire.

This meeting will also examine problems relating to bilateral cooperation, notably in the fields of scientific and technical research, tourism, social security, and culture.

Equatorial Guinean Delegation Starts Working Visit

AB302100 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] A five-man Equatorial Guinean economic and social council delegation, led by Guillermo Nguema Ela, has started a 2-day working visit to Cameroon.

The delegation had discussions today with members of Cameroon's economic and social council and was later received in audience by the minister delegate of the Foreign Ministry, Mahamat Paba Sale, and the minister delegate at the presidency in charge of relations with the assembly, Joseph Awunti.

The Equatorial Guinean delegation left for Edea in the afternoon and will proceed to Douala and Limbe.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Kolingba Pardons Priests Involved in Plot

AB301341 Paris AFP in French 1258 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Bangui, 30 Oct (AFP) — Three CAR priests accused of complicity in a plot against state security were sentenced to 10 months imprisonment each in Bangui on Tuesday and were immediately pardoned by the head of state, General Andre Kolingba, it has been announced by a judicial source.

The three priests — Jean-Jacques Houssoungaisse, Francois Nganamo Koje, and Pierre Tongondo — were accused of having facilitated the escape abroad of an armed opponent of Gen Kolingba's regime, General Alphonse M'Baikoua, in March 1982, the same source specified.

The same source finally added that a seminarian denounced the three priests a few months ago.

BURKINA FASO

Permanent Committee Meeting With Ghana Ends

AB302238 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] The first meeting of the Ghana-Burkina Faso Permanent Committee on Health Matters took place in Ouagadougou on 28 and 29 October. The two sides discussed at length the health situation of their respective countries in the areas of contagious and epidemic diseases as well as the means of fighting them. As previously agreed upon in Bolgatanga in Ghana, the permanent committee identified the ways and means of improving upon the system of training sanitary personnel between the two countries at local, regional, and central levels in the field of public health.

Ghana and Burkina Faso have agreed to fully exchanged their experiences and technical know-how in traditional healing, operational research, checking the quality of drugs, supply of essential drugs against diseases within the mass immunization program, and in sanitary, medical and curative education. The two brotherly countries agreed to check drug trafficking.

The two delegations which form the Ghana-Burkina Faso Permanent Committee on Health Matters expressed their satisfaction with the frankness, the cordiality, and the high level of their discussions. The next ordinary meeting is scheduled to take place in Accra on Monday, 20 October 1986.

GHANA

Delegation Returns From Visit to Nigeria

AB300950 Accra Domestic Service in English 0900 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] The four-member government delegation to Nigeria has returned to Accra. A member of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Captain Kojo Tsikata, who led the delegation told newsmen that the mission delivered a special message from the chairman of the PNDC, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, to the Nigerian president, Major General Ibrahim Babangida.

According to Capt Tsikata, the delegation also discussed bilateral issues with the Nigerian authorities. He said both countries expressed their determination to strengthen relations between them. They have agreed to a meeting of their joint permanent commission for cooperation in Accra next January.

The joint commission, the PNDC member emphasized, will review economic, scientific, as well as cultural links between the two countries. Capt Tsikata disclosed that another ministerial meeting of Ghana, Nigeria, Benin, and Togo would be held in Lagos between the 13th and 14th of next month.

The meeting is in accordance with an agreement signed by the heads of state in the Nigerian capital in December last year.

Official Returns From ECOWAS Meeting in Niger

AB301550 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] A 3-day meeting of labor ministers of the Economic Committee of West African States has ended in Niamey, the capital of Niger, with the adoption of a number of resolutions to solve some of the labor problems of the subregion. They accepted the recommendation for the formation of the Benin-based organization of Trades Unions of West Africa. The recommendations will be submitted to the ECOWAS heads of state. The under secretary for labor and social welfare, Mr Timothy Owusu, who represented Ghana, told newsmen in Accra that the ministers discussed the need for a close working relationship between the ECOWAS Secretariat and the Benin-based organization. The organization's request for the introduction of a check-off system in the subregion for the efficient administration of the trade unions, also came under discussion. Ghana is already enjoying this system. In 1983, the heads of state of the community, at a meeting in Conakry, Guinea, agreed on the formation of a subregional labor organization which was established in May last year.

PNDC Member Cited on Commonwealth Cooperation

AB301800 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 30 Oct 85

[From the press review]

[Text] The two national dailies carry some views of Ghana's delegation to the recent Commonwealth conference in Nassau, and the 40th UN anniversary celebrations in New York. The five-man delegation, which arrived home yesterday, was met by Mr Justice Annan, a PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] member, who is quoted by the papers as having stressed the need for the Commonwealth, which he described as a worthwhile organization, to emphasize multilateral rather than bilateral cooperation. The *GHANAIAN TIMES* highlights a disclosure by the foreign affairs secretary, Dr Obed Asamoah, member of the delegation, that Ghana intends to contest for the secretary generalship of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, UNCTAD.

GUINEA

Cabinet Members, Other Militarymen Promoted

AB302146 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1945 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Excerpt] By Ordinance No 252 PRG/85, the head of state orders: Officers of the Guinean Army whose names follow have been promoted to the following ranks:

To the rank of lieutenant colonel: Major Sory Dombouya;

To the rank of major: Captain Alpha Oumar Diallo, Jean Traore, Cherif Diallo, Mohamed (Zaore), Kerfalla Camara, Lansana (Konde), Tiemoko Traore, and (Fassa) Diallo.

LIBERIA

LAP Leader Says Party Not To Accept Seats

MB301743 London BBC World Service in English 1615 GMT 30 Oct 85

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The Liberian Action Party [LAP], which came second in Liberia's controversial first multiparty elections, has been meeting today to decide what to do next. The party complained to the Special Elections Commission, Secom, of irregularities at the polls and during the counting of votes. There were also reports that the Action Party was winning the elections, but Head of State Samuel Doe's National Democratic Party of Liberia came out well on top. Well, the Action Party has announced that it will not take up the seats that it did win in the assemblies. On the line to Monrovia, Robin White asked the LAP's presidential candidate, Jackson Doe, why they had taken that decision.

[Begin recording] [Doe] We say that we challenge the results and if we challenge the results, then this means we will not accept or occupy the seats allotted to us by Secom because we feel, because we know, that we won more seats in the legislature than the ones allotted, [word indistinct] allotted, allotted to us by Secom.

[White] What if you were, for instance offered a cabinet job — would you accept that?

[Doe] I am not sure. I think the party might be negative on this.

[White] But what about yourself, are you in favor of taking a job?

[Doe] Who, me?

[White] Yourself, yes.

[Doe] No, no, I cannot go, if it is the opposition of the party, I cannot go against what the party decides.

[White] Have you been, in fact, been arguing with your colleagues over this?

[Doe] Yes.

[White] You have?

[Doe] We have, meaning...[changes thought] This morning we discussed this.

[White] And were you arguing in favor of taking ministerial jobs?

[Doe] I was the last person to speak and the consensus was no and so I can't go against the consensus.

[White] Now, you say that you have won. Are you going to go to court to challenge the result?

[Doe] Ah, we haven't concluded everything but we may end up with that.

[White] Do you have confidence in the courts?

[Doe] Well, but that is the only thing we have available, so we will go whether...[changes thought] At least we will go to court and we expect the court to be fair.

[White] Now, what about the other parties? I know one of them led by Mr Boley, he has accepted the results, hasn't he?

[Doe] Yes.

[White] But what about the other two? Are they going along with you?

[Doe] I think the other one [as heard] will take the same position we are taking. The Unity Party, we understand, will take the same position as we, I mean, we are taking.

[White] Now, what advice are you giving to your supporters? You say you don't accept the result. Are you advising your supporters to do the same and demonstrate in some way, or what are you advising your supporters to do?

[Doe] No, we are telling our supporters to remain calm, to remain law abiding, that is all. Even though we are not satisfied, we are not taking to the streets for demonstration. We will go to the court. Whatever the court decides — if it is in our favor, it is OK. They may be favored. We don't intend to demonstrate, we will remain law abiding. We don't believe in violence and we are not going to resort to violence. But, the Liberian people who voted for us know that they voted for us and the results came as a disappointment to our supporters. So, we ordered...[changes thought] we are telling them to remain law abiding and remain calm.

[White] What would you say to the charge that some make that all this is just sour grapes, that you lost the election and you should accept the result and shut up?

[Doe] Oh, well, we have to speak even if we are not heard. [end recording]

NIGERIA

Babangida Receives Media Members; NSO Report

AB301810 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] The Federal Military Government has restated its belief in the ability of the Nigerian press to perform its functions in accordance with the ethics of the profession. President Ibrahim Babangida said in Lagos today that by abrogating Decree No 4, the present military administration was stating unequivocally that it has confidence in the ability of the press to monitor its own activities. The president was responding to an address by a delegation of the Nigerian Institute of Public Relations which called on him at Dodan Barracks. He said that all sections of the mass media, including public relations practitioners, must be responsible and objective in reporting news and commenting on

issues of national importance, particularly where they concern the security, integrity, and economic progress of the country.

President Babangida stated that it was important for organized groups, be they professional, cultural, or social to contribute to the development of the society.

The president of the institute, Chief Alex Akinyele, said that the open-door policy of the administration which he described as pragmatic and free from all pretences and bureaucracy had introduced a new dimension to military rulership. He urged President Babangida to take certain issues into consideration when working out a program to return the country to civil rule. These include the settlement of all boundary disputes, an accurate census, and a referendum on the type of political system the country should adopt. Chief Akinyele also called for the recognition of the National Association of Nigerian Students and the lifting of the ban on the Nigerian Medical Association and the Nigerian Association of Resident Doctors. He appealed to the government to consider reinstating all the doctors dismissed during the industrial action this year.

Also today, the panel set up to reorganize the Nigerian Security Organization [NSO] submitted its report to President Babangida. The president commended the members for their work, saying that he was aware that their task had not been easy in view of the public interest it generated. He gave the assurance that the government would go through the report thoroughly and come up with strict measures to prevent future abuse.

The chairman, Alhaji Umaru Tsinkafi, told the president that his panel viewed its work from the positive angle that the present administration would continue to require the assistance of the NSO in its day to day operations. He explained that some aspects of the reports have been recommended for further investigation and that these were contained in a separate letter accompanying the report.

The Umaru Tsinkafi panel was set up in the early days of the administration following revelations of gross abuse of fundamental human rights by the NSO during the last regime.

Military Sets Up Committee To Review Shagari Case

AB310809 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Text] The military authorities in Nigeria have set up a committee to review the case of deposed President Shehu Shagari who has been held under house arrest since his overthrow in 1983. The decision was announced after a meeting of the Armed Forces Ruling Council [AFRC] in Lagos.

An official statement said the committee will also review the cases of those detained but not charged by Gen Buhari's regime which was also overthrown 2 months ago. They include the former vice president, Dr Alex Ekweme.

The Armed Forces Ruling Council has freed conditionally about 150 people held without trial, and the committee will also look into these cases.

The AFRC also agreed to set up two more panels to review the cases of people convicted under a series of staff decrees enacted by the ousted government when it took over power.

General Ibrahim Babangida promised to review the Buhari government's decrees under which tribunals handed out stiff sentences to former public office holders convicted of corruption, drug offenders, and currency smugglers.

Government Not To Refinance Post-1983 Credit

AB301058 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] The Federal Government says it has no intention of refinancing letters of credit opened after December 31, 1983. In a statement in Lagos yesterday, the Federal Ministry of Finance explained that the clarification had become necessary in view of speculations among overseas banks. The ministry emphasized that all such transactions will continue to be honored on current basis.

ANGOLA

KUP Reports Clash Between Cubans, MPLA in Bie

MB310632 (Clandestine) KUP in English to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 31 Oct (KUP) — The big riot carried out in Bie Province, reveals the dissatisfaction by the Angolan population, due to the presence of the Soviet/Cuban repressive policy in the country.

The facts in Angola still continue to de y the Soviet propaganda which pretends to mislead the reality of the civil war in Angola, of the diversion campaign proliferated internationally, introduced by the Soviet expansionism influence. Truth is once more open.

Seventeen Cubans were killed during an attack by MPLA troops on Cutato, Bie Province, 47 kms from Andulo, revolted against the Cuban forces on 27th October 1985. The attack took 2 hours. The conspirators were commanded by Captain 10. Immediately detained together with his collaborators and later transported to Luanda, says a communique issued by the strategic operational command- Cope, emitted on 28th October 1985, signed by UNITA President Jonas Macheiro Savimbi.

MOZAMBIQUE

Foreign Affairs Minister Lauds Hungarian Accord

MB310808 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0600 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Text] Joaquim Alberto Chissano, member of the Frelimo Party political bureau and minister of foreign affairs, said last night that the friendship and cooperation accord between Mozambique and Hungary is an important instrument for mutual promotion of technical, scientific, economic, and cultural development of the two peoples.

Joaquim Chissano was speaking at a reception commemorating the 5th anniversary of the friendship and cooperation accord between Mozambique and Hungary, which was signed on 24 September 1980.

The Mozambican minister of foreign affairs also referred to Hungarian participation in a number of active sectors, namely transport, health, and education. Joaquim Chissano reaffirmed that South Africa is directly responsible for destabilzation in southern Africa. South Africa continues to carry out aggression against the sovereign countries in the region. Joaquim Chissano also condemned the repression enforced by the apartheid government against the South African people, and its colonization of Namibia.

Gaspar Tomas Gai, the Hungarian ambassador accredited to our country stressed his country's appreciation of the efforts made by Mozambique to defend its sovereignty and independence, as well as the preservation of peace in the world, and in southern Africa in particular.

The Hungarian diplomat also expressed the belief that relations between the countries in a number of fields will develop at the desired pace. He added that the friendship and cooperation accord between the two countries represents a solid basis for development.

NAMIBIA

Mudge Addresses Assembly on National Unity

MB301729 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1654 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Windhoek Oct 30 SAPA — Much time had been wasted over wrangling with the proposed SWA/Namibian constitutional council and unless the body began its work soon, the parties in the transitional government would be "in serious trouble," the minister of finance and governmental affairs, Mr Dirk Mudge, said today.

He was speaking in the National Assembly to a motion calling for national unity through the abolition of racial and ethnic classification, and the scrapping of Proclamation AG8, which provides for the institution of ethnic authorities.

The stalling of the constitutional council, because of a dispute over the chairmanship, has caused "lack of progress in effecting amendments to proclamation AG8," Mr Mudge said.

"After months, AG8 is still standing untouched, with all its deficiencies."

Mr Mudge said there were "no winners in this hall. The winners are the political parties outside this hall," he said.

"In 12 months' time, they are going to ask us what we have achieved. If we cannot show anything, we will all be in serious trouble. I am much concerned about it."

Mr Mudge said some of the shortcomings of proclamation AG8 were imbalances in the division of revenue and assets among the second-tier ethnic authorities.

"In some places children are learning to write with their fingers in the sand, because they do not have pencils, while at white schools parking places are being tarred," he said.

As long as that situation endured, the transitional government would not be able to bind the various language, cultural and colour communities into SWA/Namibian nationhood with a common loyalty to a single nation, he added.

Security Forces Report 6 SWAPO 'Insurgents' Killed

MB301544 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1537 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Windhoek Oct 30 SAPA — Security forces in northern SWA/Namibia have shot and killed six SWAPO insurgents in the last 14 days, bringing to 544 the number of insurgents killed this year, the SWA Territory Force said in Windhoek today. It

said in a statement that an Ovambo-speaking civilian, Mr Hititus Ngwena, was stabbed to death with a bayonet by insurgents on Sunday.

The incident happened four kilometres south-east of Oshikango. The security forces followed the tracks of the insurgents to the border with Angola, the statement said.

On the same night, another civilian, Mr Erasmus Bonifacius Anoowa, was shot dead by an insurgent with a Makarov pistol about eight kilometeres west of Ombalantu in northern SWA/Namibia. The insurgent escaped on a bicycle.

A total of 40 civilians were killed to date this year by SWAPO insurgents in northern SWA/Namibia, the SWATF said. Another 13 civilians were killed and 58 others maimed in SWAPO-laid landmine blasts.

Since the beginning of the bush war in 1966, "the Russian lackey, SWAPO, has been responsible for the deaths of 1483 civilians and the maiming of 1563 civilians," the statement said. Two children were abducted by a small group of insurgents from their home about 12 km north west of Nkongo last Monday.

"The group was under the leadership of Toxwike, the reconnaisance commander of (SWAPO's) far east detachment," the SWATF said.

SOUTH AFRICA

Results, Comment Reported Following By-Election

SAPA Reports Results

MB302217 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2211 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 30 SAPA — Herewith the results of by-elections held in five constituencies for the White House of Assembly:

The abbreviation SP means spoilt papers and PP denotes percentage poll.

Parties: NP - National Party, PFP - Progressive Federal Party, NRP - New Republic Party, CP - Conservative Party, HNP - Herstigte Nasionale Party [Reformed National Party] and Ind - Independent.

Sasolburg

W.A. Odendaal (NP)....6239
L.F. Stofberg (HNP)...6606
Majority 367
SP 33 PP 57.94

In the 1981 general election the National Party won with a majority of 2619 votes. The NP received 5329 votes and the HNP 2710. The percentage poll was 63.42.

Port Natal:

J.C.G. Botha (NP)...4307
W. Burne (PFP).....2102
P. Mohr (CP).....1914
R. Smit (NRP).....550
D. McNaught (Ind)...1500
2205 majority
SP 14 PP 52.95

In the 1981 general election the National Party won with a majority of 685 votes. The NP received 4885 votes and the NRP 4200. The percentage poll was 65.53.

Springs:

P.W. Coetzer (NP)...5288
J.W. Simpson (PFP)..1716
G.I. Parsons (CP)...4539
Majority 749
SP 76 PP 56.7

In the 1981 general election the National Party won with a majority of 2481 votes. The NP received 5690 votes and the PFP 3209. The percentage poll was 59.58.

Bethlehem:

P. Farrell (NP)....6623
C. Pienaar (CP)....5435
NP Majority.....1188
SP 35 PP 69.62

In the 1981 general election National Party won with a majority of 3826 votes. The NP received 6008 votes and the HNP 2182. The percentage poll was 86.2.

Vryburg:

J.H.L. Scheepers (NP)...4605
A. Beyers (CP).....3417
F. Venter (HNP).....636
NP Majority.....1188
SP 50 PP 75.8

In the 1981 general election the National Party won with a majority of 2355 votes. The NP received 4362 votes and the HNP 2007. The percentage poll was 68.34.

Further on Returns

MB302315 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2312 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 30 SAPA — The extreme right-wing party, the Herstigte Nasionale Party, [Reformed National Party, HNP] won their first seat in parliament with the victory of Mr Luis Stofberg in the Sasolburg constituency today. As expected, Mr Stoffel Botha, the minister of home affairs, won the Port Natal seat comfortably from the Progressive Federal Party [PFP] candidate, Mr Warren Burne.

Mr Botha, who polled 4307 votes increased the majority for the NP [National Party] from 685 in 1981 to 2205 votes.

The PFP candidate, Mr Burne, got less than half the votes that Mr Botha got. The Conservative Party candidate, Mr Pat Mohr, got a close 1914 votes and the NRP [New Republic Party] candidate, Mr Rouen Smit got the lowest count at 550 votes.

All four of the political parties in the White House of Assembly, contested the Port Natal seat, with one independant, Mr Dave McNaught who got 1500.

The HNP majority of 367 votes in the Free State constituency of Sasolburg, a seat which in the 1981 election was also contested by the HNP and NP, was previously won by a majority of 2619 votes by the NP.

Dr Willem Odendaal who stood in Sasolburg for the NP, got 6239 votes. The percentage poll of 57.94 per cent was only slightly higher in 1981 at 63.42 per cent. The HNP was founded in 1969 to fight racial integration.

In Springs, the far east Rand town, which has been rocked by black unrest incidents in the past year, the NP maintained their seat, with Mr Piet Coetzer getting 5288 votes, a 749 vote lead on the Conservative Party candidate, Mr G.J. Parsons. The PFP candidate, Mr John Simpson got 1716 votes.

Results from Vryburg and Bethlehem, two rural constituencies, are expected at about 3 am (0100 GMT).

P.W. Botha Comments

MB310908 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0901 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Text] Pretoria, Oct 31, SAPA — The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, today expressed the government's satisfaction with the results of five by-elections held yesterday and said the voting indicated the the National Party still had "positive support" among the public. The government would take cognisance of the reasons why people voted the way they did, Mr Botha said in a statement from Pretoria, but added:

"We will have to continue to work and build towards a peaceful South Africa for all population groups in a responsible manner."

Mr Botha said support among whites for radical left political groups had shown itself to be "fundamentally of less importance" in the by-elections.

"Evidently the country is not inclined in that direction it rejects the PFP's [Progressive Federal Party] attitude with regard to the vital importance of security and South Africanism. There is a growing opposition in the ranks of South Africans against attempts from outside the country to prescribe to South Africa and to weaken us economically."

The National Party won four of the by-elections, losing the Sasolburg seat to the HNP [Herstigte Nasionale Party]. It was the first free state seat lost by the government since 1953.

"Considering the difficult economic consequences of the recession, the drought conditions suffered by the country, as well as the present unrest in certain parts of the country, the government can express its satisfaction with the results of the by-elections," Mr Botha said.

"The National Party has been in government since 1948. That the party is still enjoying such positive support after all that time bears witness to a stable voters corps, searching for solutions to South Africa's unresolved problems."

HNP Leader, Slabbert Comment

MB310827 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0812 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Oct 31, SAPA — Except for the Natal by-election the National Party majority has been slashed drastically in Vryburg, Springs and Bethlehem and "of course Sasolburg which was defeated," the leader of the Herstigte National Party (HNP), Mr Jaap Marais, said this morning.

When asked in a SABC radio interview how much of a swing to the right the election results had been, Mr Marais replied:

"Well, in Bethlehem the Nationalist Party majority in 1981 was 3800 and now is 1100. In Springs it was cut from ..: there wasn't even a right wing opponent and now its down to 700. If that isn't a significant swing I don't know what a significant swing is."

When told that the National Party had held the right wing at bay, Mr Marais said, "Well, it might have retained the seats, but there is no doubt that there is a significant drift away from the National Party."

The leader of the Conservative Party [CP], Dr Andries Treurnicht, said Sasolburg had been a good victory for the rightist groups and had been a lesson to the National Party in the free state.

"I think the Conservative Party did fairly well. First of all it appears that the Conservative Party is the real opposition. It's quite evident from all the by-elections. In the two by-elections where the PFP [Progressive Federal Party] and the Conservative Party put up candidates the Conservative Party succeeded in drawing 6453 votes against the PFP's 3818.

Dr Treurnicht was asked why, if he said the CP was now the real opposition, they failed to gain one seat. He said, "First you have to add the votes cast in favour of the Conservative Party. The rightists succeeded in drawing 23,500 against the National Party's 27,000.

"As to Sasolburg, that's one remarkable achievement. But I think if you compare it with Vryburg where the Conservative Party drew 3400 compared to the HNP's 636, it is quite evident that the support given by the Conservative Party to the HNP in Sasolburg is quite considerable."

The Progressive Federal Party contested two seats in Port Natal and Springs.

The PFP leader, Dr Frederick van zyl Slabbert, said:

"The general political and economic climate was such that it favoured right-wing parties and particularly the kind of constituencies in which the by-elections were fought. I think another factor that was very important is that when it comes to reform the government must learn that in for a penny, in for a pound is the way to approach it. Half-hearted and ambiguous reform will loose it support to the left and to the right. As far as the PFP is concerned we had no illusion about the fact that we were involved in uphill battles in both Springs and Port Natal.

"The springs result is a disappointment. We've lost ground there, but I was very satisfied with the outcome in Port Natal where we fought for the first time. It shows clearly that the New Republic Party has disappeared from the political scene completely. And I think it is high time that its parliamentary representation now makes up its mind what it wants to do. Whether it wants to join the National Party, get out of politics or join the PFP."

A government spokesman said the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, would make a statement later.

HNP Leader on Victory

MB310610 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0607 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Oct 31, SAPA — Herstigte Nationale Party leader, Mr Jaap Marais, says the Sasolburg parliamentary by-election result is significant in that it is the first time the National Party has lost a seat in the Free State since 1953, reports the SABC. He said most of the results showed a strong move to the right. Sasolburg's HNP candidate Mr Loise Stofberg won by 367 votes.

Hedrickse on Sasolburg Vote

MB310618 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0605 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Text] Cape Town, Oct 31, SAPA — Chairman of the Ministers Council in the House of Representatives, the Reverend Allan Hendrickse, says the government should encourage the good will of people other the whites rather than worrying about rightwing results at Sasolburg.

Mr Hedrickse told an SABC news team he was disturbed by the percentage polls being lower than expected and that the extreme right-wing, through Sasolburg, now had a representive in parliament.

NRP Leader on Defeat

MB311124 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1120 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Text] Durban, Oct 31, SAPA — The public has quite clearly stated that the New Republic Party [NRP] has "served its time," Mr Derrick Watterson, Natal leader of the NRP, said today. The party is to consider its future at a federal council meeting tomorrow. But Mr Watterson said the party structure would have to remain for as long as the Natal Provincial Council, due to be scrapped in April Next year, existed.

NRP opponents have called on it to disband after its defeat in Port Natal, where it came last, losing its deposit. Before the election Mr Watterson said a bad result would be another nail in the coffin of the NRP.

Mr Stoffel Botha, Natal leader of the National Party, appealed to the NRP leadership to take a firm position.

"This once proud party cannot be left with an undecided future. A party like the NRP should be put down gracefully,"

Mr Ray Swart, Natal Progressive Federal Party [PFP] leader, said it ought to be clear to the NRP leadership that the party should disband.

"NRP members who are interested in reform would find an easy home in the PFP." Mr Watterson said no excuse could be made for the result. He would resign as Natal leader if his colleagues wished it. A decision on the NRP's future was unlikely to be taken before the results were analysed.

Mr Watterson quipped that at least the NRP was no longer the smallest party in parliament — "The HNP (Herstigte Nasionale Party) [Reformed National Party] now has that distinction."

THE STAR Cited on Results

MB310834 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0734 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Oct 31, SAPA — The National Party, now the Herstigte Nasionale Party [HNP, Reformed National Party] has won a seat, would agree with *THE STAR* that the results of yesterday's by-election were not really relevant to today's issues, the Johannesburg newspaper said in an editorial today.

THE STAR said: "The by-elections results were pretty much as expected — except for the Sasolburg victory for the ultra-rightwing Herstigte Nationale Party.

"This surprised some who remembered that the HNP had fought hundreds of electroral battles from a highly racist platform, and lost them all. Now, in the most favourable political conditions possible, it has won a by-election (and its first seat in parliament) with most of its support coming from the conservative Party [CP]. What a threat. The National Party not only has four more years of guaranteed office, it remains virtually invulnerable at the polls. By-elections are known for errant registering of grievances against the government, but even in these worst of circumstances, a projection shows that the swing from the NP to its right could give the CP and HNP a maximum of only 33 extra seats.

"Even if the National Party failed to pick up seats from the PFP [Progressive Federal Party], the ruling party would still retain a healthy majority against the combined opposition. And a CP/PFP alliance is unthinkable, so Mr Botha has nothing to fear.

Now that the HNP has won one seat, the Nat party and its press will no doubt agree with *THE STAR*: The results are not really relevant to today's issues.

"President Botha has no option but to move forward. His pace of reform till now has helped neither his party nor the country. His government has pledged to get rid of apartheid. By its own definition of apartheid as spelt out to the European Economic Community, this means it must get rid of 'political domination by one community over another — the exclusion of a community from the political decision-making process — injustice or inequality of opportunity for any community — racial discrimination and impairment of human dignity,' " *THE STAR* said.

SADF Spokesman Confirms Maneuvers Near Lesotho

MB301247 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1233 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 30 [dateline as received] — A spokesman for the South African Defence Force has confirmed that military manoeuvres are in progress in the Free State close to the border with Lesotho, SABC radio news reported today. The exercises began last Monday and are to be wound-up on Friday. Similar manoeuvres were held in the same area last year. In the meantime, the Government of Lesotho has expressed its concern about the exercises. The Lesotho minister of information, Mr Desmond Sixishe, said in an interview with the BBC that Lesotho citizens living close to the border were not accustomed to military exercises which were upsetting them.

Police Report Arson, Stone-Throwing, Arrests

30 Oct Evening Report

MB301638 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1636 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Pretoria Oct 30 SAPA — The SAP public relations division 7 pm situation report (received by SAPA at 1830): The following incidents of unrest were reported today:

At Zwelentemba black residential area, near Worcester, two policemen were slightly injured when they were stoned by a large mob. At Maccasar, a coloured residential area near Somerset West, three men were arrested in connection with previous incidents of unrest in that area. At KwaNobuhle, near Uitenhage, an electrical kiosk in the black residential area was damaged by arsonists. In Soweto, near Port Elizabeth, a private vehicle was set on fire and extensively damaged. At Mohlakeng black residential area, on the West Rand, a delivery vehicle was damaged by arsonists.

31 Oct Morning Report

MB310546 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0543 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Text] Pretoria, Oct 31, SAPA — Isolated incidents of arson and stone-throwing occurred overnight in areas of the Western Province, Eastern Province, the northern Cape and northern Transvaal, according the report by the police Directorate of Public Relations for the period between 8 pm yesterday and 8 am today.

In New Brighton near Port Elizabeth, unknown arsonists set fire to a school storeroom. Damage was minimal. There were no reported injuries or arrests, the directorate report said. In a similar incident in the black residential area of KwaZakele, classrooms of the KwaZakele high school were seriously damaged by fire caused by arsonists. A few minor incidents of stone-throwing occurred in the areas given above and in all instances damaged was minimal. There were no reported injuries or arrests in any of the incidents, the report said.

New Wave of Detentions

MB301914 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1912 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Cape Town Oct 30 SAPA — A new wave of detentions in the Cape Peninsula under the emergency regulations has been reported, but the names of 56 people said to have been held by the police have not been officially confirmed. The reported detentions come in the wake of mounting criticisms of the state of emergency.

Today, statements calling for the immediate release of all detainees were issued by United Democratic Front, the Cape Action League, the New Unity Movement, Western Cape Teachers Union and a newly formed group, Jews for Justice. They follow similar calls by the Western Province Council of Churches, the heads of six churches, World Vision and the civil rights league. But the police have defended the detentions and said they had to be seen "against the background of the present violence in the Western Cape and action taken against certain individuals is an attempt to contain and stop this nonsensical killing, destruction and looting of property."

Police Confirm Arrests

MB302138 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2127 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Cape Town Oct 30 SAPA — A new wave of detentions in the Cape Peninsula under the emergency regulations has been reported, and 31 names of the 56 people said to have been held by police were officially confirmed tonight. The reported detentions come in the wake of mounting criticisms of the state of emergency.

Policeman Shot

MB302018 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2017 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Cape Town Oct 30 SAPA — A young policeman was shot in the stomach today while on duty at the Rondebosch, Cape Town home of Mr Pik Botha, minister of foreign affairs. Constable Gavin Jack, 19, underwent surgery at the Groote Schuur

Hospital and was reported in a stable condition tonight. Capt Jan Calitz, police liaison officer for the Western Cape confirmed the shooting, which took place at about 3 pm, and said an investigation had been launched by the police.

Police Reportedly Beat Students

MB301932 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1928 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Cape Town Oct 30 SAPA — Two students received stitches for face and head injuries after sjambok wielding police allegedly entered the Fred Guam Senior Secondary School in Ceres following the stoning of a police patrol van on Monday. The van was apparently parked outside a house opposite the school when it was stoned. Police reinforcements were called in and they allegedly surrounded the school and jumped over the fence of the grounds.

About five students, mainly girls, had to be treated by doctors after the raid, according to a school source. Many students allegedly suffered lashings across their faces, arms and shoulders and were treated by members of staff at the school.

A police spokesman in Pretoria said while regretting the alleged injuries sustained by pupils, the police had a legal duty to maintain law and order. Those responsible for the instigation of violence must take cognizance of the possible result of their lawless behaviour, he said.

On the other hand, if any of those injured believe that members of the police had exceeded their powers, they are invited to lodge their complaints at any police station whereupon the matter will be fully investigated.

Press Reportage, Commentary on Emergency

MB310137 [Editorial Report] South African English- and Afrikaans-language newspapers continue to report and comment on the state of emergency and related topics:

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 30 October in political column says "some by-elections have a tendency to be more important than they seem." However, the by-elections today in five constituencies could have a decisive influence on South Africa's political future. It has been a long time since so much has been at stake for the different parties. For the two right-wing parties it is a make-or-break election in many ways, it says. Despite all the emotional predictions by their leaders, they have not progressed very far. "It is one thing to make emotional calls but another matter to rule a country full of people who take offence at the sort of increasing naked racism announced by the rightists," the paper notes. Today there is much at stake for the Herstigte Nasionale Party [HNP — Reformed National Party]. If it cannot produce a strong showing in Vryburg, its leaders will not have a leg to stand on when it resumes negotiations with the Conservative Party [CP]. "The New Republic Party is trying to show in Port Natal that it still has the right of existence in the hard South African politics." During the past year, its support has dwindled. The Progressive Federal Party [PFP] is involved in two by-elections. Despite the support it enjoys from the press and the English business community, the PFP has become less of an alternative government. "Much is at stake for the National Party," the paper says. Since the tragic shootings in the Eastern Cape, unrest has gained momentum and threatens the government's reform plans. The country is experiencing an economic crisis, and the U.S. and other Western countries have imposed limited sanctions. The problem is that the implications of the results today at the polls will not only be interpreted by the government but also by black South Africans and the rest of the world. If the right-wing makes significant progress, it will be seen by the black community as a sign that white voters choose confrontation rather than negotiation. The international community will interpret this as a sign that South Africa has finally turned its back on the civilized world. "Today it is the duty of all reasonable people to vote clearly in favor of negotiation and reform," it says in conclusion.

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 30 October reports that "nine unions involved in the formation of a new federation have reacted with anger to detentions of unionists under the state of emergency. In a statement yesterday following the detention of Mrs Virginia Engel, secretary of the local branch of the National Union of Textile Workers, the unions appealed to employers to recognise that the detention of unionists directly affected workers and the functioning of unions. Unionists also condemned the state of emergency in the Western Cape."

An article by Hannes de Wet in the same issue reports on an address by Conservative Party leader Andries Treurnicht at the party's last campaign meeting in Bethlehem in which Treurnicht "made a strong attack on 'church leaders who hide behind the mantle of reconciliation to suggest that separate development is sinful.'" Treurnicht also says that "the National Party is committing political suicide." "'The whites in South Africa are not of necessity doomed to extinction. We will survive through the power of our diligence.'" "'Once you start giving away the political power, you are beginning to lose everything.'" Treurnicht also appealed to English-speaking South Africans not to hesitate in supporting his party.

An editorial in *THE STAR* discusses the planned visit by a group of Commonwealth " 'wise men.' " Although, the editorial says, many of the Commonwealth states are not good political models, "the Government would be well advised to grin and bear them." Although some of the advice this group might give will be unpleasant or even insulting, "it is a measure of what South Africa is up against. In coping with it — and such overseas pressures are now a very real fact of life — our own leaders are going to need patience, and their own wisdom."

In a column in the same issue, Martin Spring, a former editor of the *FINANCIAL GAZETTE* and *THE CITIZEN*, says: "The new spurt of political activity by South African businessmen is understandable in the context of the paralysis of government and a continuation of an absence of law and order that would be unacceptable in any other state, whatever the nature of its political system, and which is damaging their intersts. But this does not necessarily mean that the prescriptions offered by business lobbies are the right ones." While it is said that the basic problem in South Africa is the lack of

communication, "that failing should not blind us to the fact that there are real and major clashes of interest in South Africa that will not be overcome by communication, and probably cannot even be overcome by negotiation." The ANC demands "nothing less than total power in a Marxist one-party state" and "cannot be negotiated or compromised with. It has to be resisted with all the strength at our command ... and preferably destroyed. Those who waffle about equality, non-racialism and negotiation with black leaders are decent, well-intentioned people ... but they have not started to face up to the reality of the consequences of what they propose."

In a feature on the pass laws, *THE STAR* writes: "The criminalisation of black people who 'trespass' into the cities and break the pass laws by the hundreds of thousands each year has become one of the blackest marks in apartheid's book." Although the constitutional affairs committee of the President's Council recommended that "influx laws be scrapped because they were ineffectual and a source of tension," visits to several pass law courts by *STAR* reporters "point to the probability that the overall number of prosecutions has decreased in recent months. But there are cases which suggest the remaining prosecutions are pursued with vigour, and the hardship is as great as ever to the victims."

Michael Tissong reports on the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court where "pass law cases were known to be handled in two-minute hearings in the past and the court roll catered for about 100 people a day." The Department of Justice took over pass law cases from the Department of Cooperation and Development in September 1984 and "the new average under the Department of Justice is 11 cases a day and the cases are more thoroughly dealt with," Tissong reports. Dan Holliday reports that the Germiston Magistrate's Court heard 44 cases in about 3 hours. The Germiston chief magistrate, J.P. Gildenhuys, notes that pass law cases declined in the first 10 months of 1985 compared with the previous year. Between January and October 1984, approximately 9,400 cases were heard, while this year there have been only 5,300. Gildenhuys adds that "this could be partly attributable to the state of emergency siphoning off policemen to do duty in the black areas instead of participating in pass raids in the white areas."

Karen Bowes reports that "prosecutions for pass offences on the West Rand have steadily diminished to an insignificant trickle since a decision to hear pass law offences was taken in Magistrate's Court last year." Prosecution for a pass law offense is virtually unheard of in Roodepoort and similiar situations exist in Krugersdorp and Randfontein. A police liaison officer for the West Rand "said nothing had changed regarding pass laws as far as the police were concerned," Bowes adds.

An editorial in the same issue of *THE STAR* praises Marion Crawford, who went to jail for a week for refusing to register her maid, "rather than collaborate with injustice." The editorial notes that the paper found "overwhelming backing" for Mrs Crawford among its readers and adds: "If Mrs Crawford has tapped a mood in the country (and we think she may have done) dare we hope that the State President and Cabinet will find the courage to do urgently what they have said they will do: remove the evils of Influx Control."

Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 30 October carries a report by Brian Stuart and Tim Clarke on the by-elections which states that although "indications are that the National Party [NP] may have 'comfortable margins' in Springs and Port Natal," "the results in the Free State constituencies of Bethlehem and Sasolburg where the NP is being opposed by the Conservative Party and Herstigte Nasionale Party in alliance, are expected by political observers to be 'more exciting and significant,' " while "in Vryburg, the question is whether the NP can gain an overall majority over both the CP and HNP candidates." In Port Natal, "the campaign has turned into a war of words and bitter recrimination between the CP on the one hand and the NP and the PFP on the other," and the CP has been strongly criticized for its electioneering tactics.

In its editorial on the by-elections, *THE CITIZEN* writes: "Vote for the National Party we say, not because you haven't any grievances — we are sure you have — but because it is the only party which is strong enough to bring about meaningful reform, and it should get a clear message today that voters are behind it." The editorial goes on to say: "What you must not do is listen to the liberal press, which is trying to play down the Parliamentary by-elections." The editorial concludes by stating that the government needs support in this time of unrest and the threat of economic sanctions, adding: "However, it is mainly on the reform issue that the Government needs to be backed. For it must not be discouraged from going ahead with even more meaningful reforms. There is no alternative to change. The Conservative Party and the Herstigte Nasionale Party are foolish to believe that we can go back to apartheid, to separate development, or introduce partition, or guarantee White self-determination in a supposedly White State, when we are all intermixed, when there is no way in which we can separate the races, when we have to give Blacks a place in the sun or end up fighting them in a race contest in which there will be no winners. As for the Progressive Federal Party, whose leader has trekked to Lusaka for talks with the banned and terroristic African National Congress, there is no chance of achieving reform through its political auspices. The swing in the White electorate is to the Right, not to the Left, and the PFP is not going to expand its limited base in White politics. Nor will it achieve a strong base in Black politics. A vote for the PFP is thus a futile exercise, a futile gesture. Reform is in the hands of the Government, and a vote for the NP is a vote for new and more meaningful change. Put bluntly, we cannot go back into the laager with the CP or HNP, and we certainly cannot run scared with the PFP."

The same issue of *THE CITIZEN* carries a report by Tim Clarke on an interview with Minister of Home Affairs Stoffel Botha, in which he is asked to elaborate on an earlier statement in which he said that the government would take action against any other individuals or groups that sought to meet with the ANC. Botha says that the government is not conducting a " 'witchunt' " against anyone planning talks with the ANC, but added if the government allowed such talks it would be a " 'slap in the face' " to "moderate Black leaders in South Africa and law-abiding Blacks" who opposed to the principles of the ANC. Botha said that he hoped that the Dutch Reformed Church delegation that had been planning a visit to Lusaka to hold talks with the ANC " 'would come to their senses' and drop their plans." He added

that "the Government had acted in the case of the Stellenbosch University students wishing to hold talks with the ANC and would take similar actions if deemed necessary."

Johannesburg *THE SOWETAN* in English on 30 October carries a front-page story reporting that "four journalists on *THE SOWETAN* described yesterday how they were assaulted, insulted and threatened with guns" by the SADF when returning from a party. "They claim they were also made to lie on their stomachs at the back of army vehicles and soldiers trampled on them," the paper reports. The four were reporters Len Maseko, Ali Mphaki, and Nkopane Makobane and photographer Robert Magwazi. When leaving the house, they were appoached by 3 army buffles with about 30 soldiers. One was questioned and then beaten while the others were being questioned. According to Makobane: "The soldiers kept ordering us to call them 'my baas' and insisted that we talk to them in Afrikaans. We were punched, kicked, insulted and then ordered to get into the buffels and lie on our stomachs. The buffels were driven around Soweto while soliders trampled on us. We were hit with rifle butts every time we raised our heads."

In an editorial on the incident, which links it to the by-elections, the paper says that "we shudder to think how many people in the townships have to undergo such traumatic experiences," noting that it has become public this time only because newpaper personnel were involved. "These incidents, white voters must realise, do not serve the interests of proper race relations. Such incidents politicise, anger and frustrate the people." The editorial concludes by asking white voters in the by-election to "distance yourself from your own selfish interest and think of thousands of others held helpless because they do not have the right to vote."

The paper also reports that the Black Lawyers Association had ordered three senior officials of the association to "resign from serving in government-created education institutions, if they still intend remaining members of the body." The three, Godfrey Pitje, Don Nkadimeng, and Richard Ramodiba, are members of the University of the North (Turfloop) council as well as association officers. The association also said members "should not serve in the recently established People's Courts as presiding officers or to serve in criminal cases as assessors." The association's secretary, Seun Moshidi, commented that the association's "beliefs and ideology differ with that of the University of the North," and the three officials would have to choose between the two.

In a "Focus" article about the touring Australian cricket team, Haratio Motjuwadi says they "are anathema to the most powerful local black cricket union. Blacks do not want to see them and they do not want to talk to them." Any member who played against them would risk banning by the black South African Cricket Board. The paper notes that black opponents of these tours are denied passports because of the muscle they give to the 'no normal sport in an abnormal society' principle. A black cricket union leader said: "We won't have anything to do with them — we will not play with them until apartheid is scrapped."

Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English 30 October reports that nine trade unions in the Cape had met to discuss the detention of four union officials. With rumors of more detentions spreading, the unions issued a statement saying: "the unions are emphatic — don't touch our unionists." Shop stewarts would meet to consider the situation, it said.

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe States Readiness To Face Sanction Hardships

MB301016 Harare Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, said Zimbabwe is prepared to face hardships arising from the imposition of mandatory economic sanctions against racist South Africa. Speaking to newsmen at his official residence in Harare yesterday, Comrade Mugabe pointed out that the government will intensify efforts [word indistinct]. He said plans are also under way to develop other ports to further increase the volume of trade for the two countries.

The prime minister said Zimbabwe and Mozambique have launched a joint effort to wipe out MNR bandits who are disrupting routes to the Indian Ocean and forcing Mozambique to be totally dependant on South African sea ports. Comrade Mugabe added that the proposed preliminary sanctions will not affect neighboring states much, because they have never been [words indistinct] to South Africa and have been not buying or selling Krugerrands. He said if a particular country would be seriously affected by the sanctions, it would be up to Africa to consider making an international (?appeal) [words indistinct] to countermeasures which help the economy. [Passage indistinct]

Trade Routes To Remain Open

MB301022 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0838 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Zimbabwe would mobilise all available manpower to keep its trade routes through Mozambique open if, in the face of sanctions, South Africa retaliated by closing its routes, according to the prime minister, Mr Robert Mugabe. He said in Harare yesterday, soon after his return from the Commonwealth summit in Nassau, that the economic effects from "a vindictive South Africa" would not be as crippling to Zimbabwe as some "prophets of doom" would have it. They were the ones who had grown rich through their resourcefulness and self-reliance and had helped Rhodesia weather world sanctions.

If these people had helped Rhodesia defy the world, he wondered why they could not do the same against just one country, South Africa. If South Africa decided to cut trade links, Zimbabwe would mobilise all its available manpower to fight for the re-opening of the Maputo railway line.

Zimbabwe would also protect its trade routes in Mozambique as well as considering opening new ones such as the port of Nacala. He said it was a fallacy to believe Zimbabwe would be the only country to suffer if South Africa closed its routes. If Zimbabwe was South Africa's biggest market, then this would also affect the "racist republic."